THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

BOSTON, TUESDAY, MAY 16, 1933—VOL. XXV, NO. 145

**ATLANTIC EDITION—FIVE CENTS A COPY

The March of the Nations

by RUFUS STEELE

Roosevelt Appeals to World

Asks Arms and Trade Peace

Geneva and London Must Win

Germany Is Given a Warning

Recovery Plan Is Detailed

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT sends a solemn declaration and warning to the sovereigns and peoples of the world. In a message cabled directly to 54 nations, he sets forth the fact that the world can be saved only through the achievement of political and economic peace. He asks that disarmament steps be taken immediately at Geneva as broadly outlined in the MacDonald plan, that no armaments shall be increased above treaty limits pending the gradual steps that will eliminate major offensive weapons, and a definite non-aggression pact under which no signatory, while others keep their obligations, can send any armed force across its frontiers. The demand upon the nations is completely sweeping—It means to halt war and the threat of war and initiate swift economic change.

* * *

¶ Germany, on the eve of Chancellor Hitler's declaration on re-arming, is given a plain warning. The President says that common sense points out that if any strong nation refuses to join in with genuine sincerity in the efforts for political disarmament at Geneva and for economic disarmament at London both undertakings for peace will be blocked and "the world will know where the responsibility for failure lies." Unquestionably the demand is put upon Germany to coöperate fully with the other nations or else to retire into an isolation more actual than anything that has been suggested—But Chancellor Hitler is given a dignified opportunity to fall into stride with the forward-marching powers.

* * *

¶ The President uses the most powerful means at his command to save the Disarmament Conference from the failure with which the German breach has threatened it. He rehearses the conference's long, ineffectual struggle. He shows how offensive weapons have so outstripped defensive that no nation is safe. He pictures the future of the world as absolutely requiring the elimination of these tremendously destructive weapons. He pushes the familiar MacDonald scheme as waiting to make the first curb in arms; he advances a new non-aggression pact to secure the peace and security of the world while the full, gradual elimination proceeds—Here, in a few words, is a practical, comprehensive plan.

* * *

¶ The world, stung by the biting summations of this message, will react by going forward or going back. No diplomatic quibbling can obscure or sidestep the direct challenge thrust upon the nations. It is difficult to discover any offense in it because it deals with established conditions. It clarifies indisputable situations, makes men feel as perhaps not before the vital heartbeat of the day they are going through. Without taint of political bias it calls upon the world's statesmen to face facts, stifle fear, grind greed under heel—It calls civilization's disintegrating treasures savable and demands that they be saved.

* * *

¶ Mexico stirs with preparations for its presidential election to be held July 3, 1934. Under the law candidates must resign government positions one year ahead. Gen. Lazaro Cardenas will drop out as Minister of War, Ramon de Negri as Minister to Belgium, and Alberto J. Pani, Minister to France, now consulting President Roosevelt, is expected to follow suit. Gen. Manuel Perez Trevino resigns as leader of the National Revolutionary Party, the strongest group, and will probably be nominated by this party within a month. This election law seems unfair in sending a flock of able men into retirement—Only one can come back to head the state.

* * *

¶ Floyd Bennett Field, Long Island, sees Gen. Francesco de Pinedo poised for his 6200-mile flight to Persia. The Italian flier, who has flown across both the North and South Atlantic, is prepared for the longest solo flight ever undertaken. His Bellanca plane, powered with a 525-horsepower motor, has a cruising range of 7200 miles, carrying 1050 gallons of gasoline and making 140 miles an hour. A sensitive device will spray water in the flier's face should he doze off and begin to lose altitude. His ambition is a high one—Through 50 trying hours he would write a new chapter into aviation.

* * *

¶ Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes changes the name of the great Hoover Dam in Boulder Canyon to Boulder Dam. He reverses the action of his predecessor, Secretary Ray Lyman Wilbur, who named the structure in honor of the President who had had much to do, while Secretary of Commerce, in getting the great project under way. The dam, backing up enough water to cover the State of Connecticut 10 feet deep for the waiting fields of the thirsty Southwest, will doubtless perform just as well when named for a senseless rock as for President Hoover—But thousands of fair-minded Americans will wonder what was the impelling urge of Mr. Ickes.

'Bow Bells' of Open Country Are Calling 'Dick Whittingtons'

Opportunities for Young Men to Make Good in New Fields Illustrated in Case of New York Youth Who Turns From Year of Idleness to Milking Cows

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WEST LEBANON, N. Y., May 16—Many modern Dick Whittingtons are setting out to seek their fortunes in unfamiliar fields nowadays. Some become dismayed at the hardships they find in unaccustomed and frequently uncongenial tasks. Perhaps, like their fourteenth-century prototype, they are tempted to trudge back to a place of greater security and ease—if they know where to find it.

But Bow Bells never sounded more cheerily, calling Dick to 'turn again" back to London and to duty, than signs which assure some of these youthful adventurers that they can make good in occupations far afield from their former interests.

A year of unemployment in New York City, passing his days hunting jobs that did not exist, was the spur that sent Charles A. McLaughlin to try his fortune far away from cities in the pioneer surroundings and busy days of strenuous work on an upstate farm. It was not a choice of hard labor or the bread line, for Charles McLaughlin's mother has a home which is his as long as he needs it. But a man needs more than a home. He needs work and a sense of independence.

Work, to Mr. McLaughlin, had always meant "white collar" employment. That year of waiting around for business to make an up-turn that would toss him a job revised his ideas.

"In a country that was built up by the pioneering impulse, surely there must still be opportunities enough for anyone who is willing to pioneer," he reflected. "Scarcity of jobs can mean only that people are losing their initiative in turning up work for themselves."

The thought of pioneering naturally turned his attention to the big open spaces.

"But," laughed his friends, "pioneering stopped when the frontier was pushed over into the Pacific Ocean way back in the 90's."

Mr. McLaughlin was not to be discouraged. He held to his premise that there was work to be done when one was willing to do it. It was early spring—an opportune time for an advertisement in a farm journal. So he inserted one. A simple advertisement. It stated merely that a young city man, no experience whatever on a farm, but willing to learn, offered his services as a farm hand for moderate compensation.

Farmers, it seems, are on the look-out for just such advertise-

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Spoilsmen Found Active in Efforts To Control Cities

Detroit Survey Reports Concerted Effort Is Gaining Ground

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, May 16—American cities are being attacked on all fronts by a combination of selfish interests and spoils politicians who would destroy every method of good government that has been established in the last 30 years, according to Mr. William P. Lovett, secretary of the Detroit Citizens' League. His conclusions are based on reports gathered from civic groups in many communities

"These destructive forces, active in every state in the Union," Mr. Lovett said, "hail the 'breakdown of democracy' as their opportunity to restore the discredited spoils system. Their favorite method is to prevail upon legisuatures to clamp receiverships down on cities that have gone broke. This is one way of grabbing political control of communities, many of which have nonpartisan, home-rule charters and are better able to handle their affairs than an outside politician."

In some states, Mr. Lovett found, attacks are being made on school systems of cities which since have long been emancipated from graft and spoils methods. Politicians, according to the report, would knock out the small and effective board of education elected at large and bring back the old ward system under which the cheap politician, wardheeler and saloonkeeper once thrived.

It is a matter of record in Detroit that under the ward system, discarded 17 years ago, saloonkeepers frequently were elected to the school board, to pass judgment on teachers' qualifications and to decide how and what children should be taught.

Pittsburgh was cited by Mr. Lovett as a typical instance of efforts to break down the present school system. He called attention to the fact that Pittsburgh had to go to the Legislature "to ask for relief from various perils, among which is the effort of spoilsmen to disrupt the school system by a needless plan of choosing school-board members."

The Civic Club of Pittsburgh reported that, "the history of the actual practice of an elective school board which directed the Pittsburgh public schools until 1911, shows a lamentable failure for which the city is still paying the price. The unbusinesslike financing; the specific instances of graft; a minority of honest and capable men on the boards of directors; and many teachers who received their appointments as political favors base the Civic Club's opposition to an elective school board upon the grounds of real experience and not upon hearsay."

The City Club of Milwaukee reported that the question of election at large against election by districts for the Milwaukee school board is again a legislative issue.

"It needs no great flight of the imagination," the club spokesman says, "to picture the baneful effects of sectionalism in school representation. Evidence of the effect of it in city government the country over is abundant."

Mr. Lovett says that Detroit furnishes an excellent example of the boldness with which spoils politicians are working to upset home rule charters, which have been adopted on a nonpartisan basis in about one-third of the states. The voters were called upon at the spring election to decide on a charter amendment which would have restored the ward-aldermanic system, wiping out all the gains that have been made by Detroit's "small council and strong mayor" system. The proposal was defeated almost three to one.

Mr. Lovett warns that every community in the country should be on its guard against the bold attacks of the spoilsman. He pointed to Cincinnati as an outstanding example of this alertness, "because it never disarms."

Trotzky Foresees Critical Destiny For Communism

Possible Fall of Soviet Union One Episode in Expected Crash

Special from Monitor Bureau

BERLIN — Mr. Leon Trotzky, former Soviet War Commissar, now living as an exile on Prinkipo Island, near Istanbul, takes an extremely gloomy view of present conditions and future prospects in the Soviet Union.

In a recent issue of his Bulletin of the Opposition, he mentions for the first time the possibility of the fall of the Soviet régime, observing that this would be "only an episode, in the last account, but one of the most terrible episodes of world history," and further declaring: "A catastrophe is impending over the All-Union Communist Party."

That Mr. Trotzky writes with a certain amount of émigré bitterness is obvious. But in the past he has not been in the habit of committing himself to loose and extravagant prophecies, and his former high position in the Soviet Government and the surreptitious connections which he still doubtless maintains with Russia give a certain amount of weight to his criticisms.

Mr. Trotzky sees in inflation one of the most menacing signs of decay in the Soviet economic system. "All instructions about economic accounting, quality of production, cost of production and productivity of labor collapse when inflation finally liquidates the stable measure of value," he writes, adding: "Monetary inflation means a growing tax on the living standard of the masses."

Emphasizing the complete failure of the Five-Year Plan, from the standpoint of giving the population more to eat and more to wear, Mr. Trotzky writes: "Among the newly-erected factories, mines, electrical stations, state and collective farms the workers and peasants more and more begin to feel themselves as among gigantic specters, indifferent to the fate of living beings. The masses are seized by a sharp feeling of disillusionment. The population, as a consumer, ceases to understand for what purpose it is exerting its energy as a producer."

Mr. Trotzky asserts that there is and can be no real second Five-Year Plan, because of the chaotic economic condition of the country at the end of the first plan. The growth of counter-revolution, in his opinion, is favored by the break-

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Idle Miners Turn to Chair Making And Prove Adeptness in New Lines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURGH, Penna, May 16—When there is no demand for coal to keep workers occupied in the mines, there must be some way of turning the hands of thousands of the nation's miners to pleasant and profitable tasks, in the opinion of the American Friends' Service Committee. The task of turning these surplus efforts to new crafts in self-sustaining mining communities is now being studied by the committee, Mr. Clarence E. Pickett, executive secretary, told the American Mining Congress here last week.

The initial experiment of community manufacturing of chairs tables, stands, shoes and woven cloth was successfully undertaken at the closed Crown Mine near Morgantown, W. Va., Mr. Pickett said. The miners first of all had to be taught how to make chairs, and their teacher was "Bud" Godlove, who had earned his living for a good many years turning out chairs according to patterns handed down in his family.

Could he teach miners, used only to the rough work of digging coal, the art of chair design?

He certainly could, and would. Within a few weeks, according to Mr. Pickett, 17 miners at Crown Mine were proficient chair makers. Women were taught carpet weaving and coverlet and scarf designing. So successful were their efforts that a second experimental group took up the work at near-by Cheat Canyon.

Branching out into new fields, a second type of experiment was begun in six communities in Clearfield and Cambria Counties, Penna., Mr. Pickett continued. With a common fund, raw wool was purchased, and the method of washing, dyeing, carding, spinning, weaving and tailoring was studied. Today, this community industry is developing successfully, he said.

In these same communities, several men knew how to tan hides, so hides are now purchased from near-by farmers at 2 cents a pound and made into work shoes.

The objective of developing self-sustaining units is being advanced both on a cash and a barter basis. The handiwork is sold to some extent to outside communities.

Roosevelt to Let Sales Tax Burden Rest on Congress

Said to Have Decided to Leave Question Wide Open for Its Vote

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, May 16—President Roosevelt will leave the question of a sales tax "wide open" when he sends his special message, with a copy of the public works-industrial control bill, to Congress tomorrow.

Following conferences with party leaders at the White House it was announced that Mr. Roosevelt is going to leave the decision on the sales tax to Congress. So long as the sum estimated at $220,000,000 to finance the $3,300,000,000 public works program in the bill is forthcoming, the President will be satisfied by whatever levy Congress imposes in the matter.

Representative Robert L. Doughton (D.) of North Carolina, chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee, said his committee would take up the President's tax proposals immediately after his message was read tomorrow. Meanwhile, House opponents of the sales tax were organizing resistance.

The question has more than passing significance, for the individual states have entered the sales tax field in extraordinary numbers in the past few months. Since last December, 44 state legislatures have been in session. Thirteen of these have rushed to embrace the sales tax which Washington so abruptly rejected. In one form or another, and with rates usually at 1 or 2 per cent, the sales tax has been adopted, making a total of 15 states all told now employing the fiscal plan.

Reënacting "Gas" Tax

However, the Senate right now is at work on the reënactment of the federal tax of one cent a gallon on gasoline, which was originally imposed under a one-year limitation that would expire July 1. This specific federal sales tax was levied on top of similar state taxes ranging up to 7 cents on the same commodity throughout the country. The $5-a-barrel beer tax is another recently enacted example of sales tax enacted by the United States Government.

Last year the federal gas tax yielded $131,000,000, and its reënactment is a foregone conclusion. It will yield more if business gets better, it is estimated.

When Congress had the recommendation from Mr. Hoover last year for a general sales tax exempting clothing, food and farm products, it was estimated a flat rate of 2¼ per cent would yield $595,000,000 in the present fiscal year. There are indications that if

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Six Nations Prepare To Clap Embargo On South American War

GENEVA, May 16 (AP)—An arms embargo without reservation against the principals in the Gran Chaco conflict, Paraguay and Bolivia, was held in readiness by six nations today. The six, whose names were not disclosed, may be joined by seven others contingent on participation of other states.

Revelation of this action followed a secret session of the Council of the League of Nations last night after a public and special session yesterday in which Bolivian and Paraguayan representatives stated their cases.

GENEVA, May 16 (By U. P.)—The dispatching of a special League of Nations commission to South America to arrange an armistice in the Chaco war between Bolivia and Paraguay was approved in its fundamentals by the League Council at a two-hour session yesterday. The Council, however, was undecided whether the commission should be empowered to formulate bases for arbitration of the century-old dispute.

Several members of the Council opposed granting such power, maintaining that the Council should retain that authority. They also urged the Council to delay its decision on declaring an arms embargo until the United States, Argentina and Chile had indicated they would participate in such a move.

Roosevelt Proposes Armament Truce And Definite Pact of Nonaggression In Appeal to Heads of 54 Nations

Return of United States to European Field Seen by Germans

Roosevelt Expected To Control Arms

Berlin Regards This as Step to Neutrality in Case of Conflict

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

BERLIN, May 16—President Roosevelt's pronouncement regarding the misunderstandings of European powers which is intended to "save the Disarmament Conference and prevent a serious European conflict," is regarded as the day's outstanding event by the German press.

General opinion here is summarized in the Berliner Tageblatt which says: "Whatever the contents of the speech, this unusual and from the German standpoint welcome event indicates that America will again after long years' absence participate in European affairs and the overwhelming importance of this change in American politics it is impossible to minimize."

This return to what the press here regards as restoration of the Woodrow Wilson policy is accompanied by the reported immediate granting to President Roosevelt of the fullest powers to prevent arms and munitions exports from America. This means practically American neutrality, and with this power in his hands the whole disarmament situation may be changed.

Germany expects any Roosevelt action to arbitrate in the European conflict will be based upon justice and equal status for Germany, such as England, France and Italy conceded theoretically in last December's agreement.

French Factories Told To Report on Plants As Defense Measure

PARIS, May 16 (AP)—As a national defense measure Paris factories were ordered today to report to the "Passive Defense Bureau" within a month on the number of their employees and on their capacity.

This move came as the nation was waiting for Chancellor Hitler's important pronouncement before the German Reichstag tomorrow on the German policy in regard to rearmament.

Jean Chiappe, Prefect of Police, issued the order to the Paris factories. It applied to all establishments employing more than 500 workers, and to metal, wood, food, chemical, clothing and banking concerns, as well as army supply plans.

Treaty Executive Action

The Council of Ambassadors, the executive body of the Treaty of Versailles, may shortly resume activity as a result of the controversy over the German arms problem, it was learned today.

Paris and London are busily discussing the revival of the council in anticipation of renewed application of the treaty provisions.

The council is presided over by M. Jules Cambon, veteran French diplomat, and the United States Ambassador frequently sat as an observer during the years of its activity.

For several years this executive group has been idle but it still maintains its office.

Two Policies Involved

Resumption of activity by the council is being discussed in connection with two world-wide declarations, one by Chancellor Adolf Hitler of Germany and the other by President Roosevelt.

The President, it was said in government circles, was urged by Paris and London to present his disarmament views with an implied if not outspoken, common opposition of the powers to German rearmament and its consequences.

Although French concern about the Hitler message to be delivered to the Reichstag remained unabated, a government spokesman said that France "does not expect Hitler to declare openly that the Treaty of Versailles is another scrap of paper."

Court Sanction Needed

French sources explained that, instead, they believed Germany intends to "rearm quietly" and to announce only that France's failure to disarm has violated the treaty, thereby making Germany a free agent.

Treaty experts have found that a decision of the Hague Tribunal would be necessary for military action against a rearmed Germany. Writing in L'Echo de Paris, "Pertinax" said:

"The Versailles Treaty, modified at the Hague conference of January, 1930, only permits the return of allied armies to the (Rhine) bridgeheads if the Hague tribunal adjudges Germany in voluntary default of reparations.

"It would not be inconceivable, under present circumstances, for a Hague judgment to be obtained after a denunciation of the Lausanne agreement following an American refusal to reduce war debts in the same proportions as reparations have been reduced."

Roosevelt's New Peace Policy

By the Associated Press

Washington, May 16

The text of President Roosevelt's message to the heads of the nations participating in the world economic and disarmament conferences follows:

A profound hope of the people of my country impels me, as the head of their Government, to address you and, through you, the people of your nation. This hope is that peace may be assured through practical measures of disarmament and that all of us may carry to victory our common struggle against economic chaos.

To these ends the nations have called two great world conferences. The happiness, the prosperity, and the very lives of the men, women and children who inhabit the whole world are bound up in the decisions which their governments will make in the near future. The improvement of social conditions, the preservation of individual human rights, and the furtherance of social justice are dependent upon these decisions.

The World Economic Conference will meet soon and must come to its conclusions quickly. The world cannot await deliberations long drawn out. The conference must establish order in place of the present chaos by a stabilization of currencies, by freeing the flow of world trade, and by international action to raise price levels. It must, in short, supplement individual domestic programs for economic recovery by wise and considered international action.

Calls for Clarity of Action

The Disarmament Conference has labored for more than a year, and, as yet, has been unable to reach satisfactory conclusions. Confused purposes still clash dangerously. Our duty lies in the direction of bringing practical results through concerted action based upon the greatest good to the greatest number. Before the imperative call of this great duty, petty obstacles must be swept away and petty aims forgotten. A selfish victory is always destined to be an ultimate defeat. The furtherance of durable peace for our generation in every part of the world is the only goal worthy of our best efforts.

If we ask what are the reasons for armaments, which, in spite of the lessons and tragedies of the World War, are today a greater burden on the peoples of the earth than ever before, it becomes clear that they are twofold:

First, the desire, disclosed or hidden, on the part of governments to enlarge their territories at the expense of a sister nation. I believe that only a small minority of governments or of peoples harbor such a purpose.

Second, the fear of nations that they will be invaded. I believe that the overwhelming majority of peoples feel obliged to retain excessive armaments because they fear some act of aggression against them and not because they themselves seek to be aggressors.

Finds Danger Today Increased

There is justification for this fear. Modern weapons of offense are vastly stronger than modern weapons of defense. Frontier forts, trenches, wire entanglements, coast defenses—in a word, fixed fortifications—are no longer impregnable to the attack of war planes, heavy mobile artillery, land battleships called tanks, and poison gas.

If all nations will agree wholly to eliminate from possession and use the weapons which make possible a successful attack, defenses automatically will become impregnable, and the frontiers and independence of every nation will become secure.

The ultimate objective of the disarmament conference must be the complete elimination of all offensive weapons. The immediate objective is a substantial reduction of some of these weapons and the elimination of many others.

This Government believes that the program for immediate reduction of aggressive weapons, now under discussion at Geneva, is but a first step toward our ultimate goal. We do not believe that the proposed immediate steps go far enough. Nevertheless, this Government welcomes the measures now proposed and will exert its influence toward the attainment of further successive steps of disarmament.

Outlines Three Steps Needed

Stated in the clearest way, there are three steps to be agreed upon in the present discussions:

First, to take, at once, the first definite step toward this objective, as broadly outlined in the MacDonald plan.

Second, to agree upon time and procedure for taking the following steps.

Third, to agree that while the first and the following steps are being taken, no nation shall increase its existing armaments over and above the limitations of treaty obligations.

But the peace of the world must be assured during the whole period of disarmament, and I, therefore, propose a fourth step concurrent with and wholly dependent on the faithful fulfillment of these three proposals and subject to existing treaty rights.

That all the nations of the world should enter into a solemn and definite pact of nonaggression:

That they should solemnly reaffirm the obligations they have assumed to limit and reduce their armaments, and, provided these obligations are faithfully executed by all signatory powers, individually agree that they will send no armed force of whatsoever nature across their frontiers.

Common sense points out that if any strong nation refuses to join with genuine sincerity in these concerted efforts for political and economic peace, the one at Geneva and the other at London, progress can be obstructed and ultimately blocked. In such event, the civilized world, seeking both forms of peace, will know where the responsibility for failure lies.

I urge that no nation assume such a responsibility, and that all the nations joined in these great conferences translate their professed policies into action. This is the way to political and economic peace.

I trust that your Government will join in the fulfillment of these hopes.

Probation Key to Europe's Plan Of Making Penalty Fit the Child

The Law as It Affects Juveniles

Second of Six Articles

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

LONDON—As soon as a child has been charged with an offense and his guilt proved, the question arises as to what is to be done with him.

He may, of course, have been guilty of serious misbehavior, or he may have been guilty merely of such sins as that of kicking a ball about in the street. The influences which lie behind his actions are, however, the main consideration. His serious misbehavior may have been but the result of surroundings which have caused the committal of an isloated offense; his ball kicking, on the other hand, may have been the result of a long series of minor rebellions against law and order.

In any case—and this point of view is growing rapidly—the wise course will be to abandon the procedure of making the punishment fit the crime and, instead, to enter upon an endeavor to make it fit the criminal; to throw overboard, that is, all idea of punishing the child for what he has done, and instead to base his punishment upon what, one day, he may become as a citizen.

One of the most widely adopted methods of accomplishing this—and it may be said of Europe as a whole—is that of probation.

So far as England is concerned, probation grew out of the practice of suspending sentences in cases of convicted persons for whom imprisonment seemed unsuitable. Such persons were, on occasion, released conditionally, and a record was kept of their good behavior. The first legislative recognition of it came in the First Offenders Act of 1887, nine

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Things Present

Take courage, on the fiftieth anniversary of the building of Brooklyn Bridge, from the courage it represents. Read "Webs of Steel" on the Editorial page.

The popular begonia is discussed today in the "House Plants and Their Care" series on the Home Building and Gardening page.

What is a country day school? Most of the Progress in Education page today is given over to a presentation of this significant trend.

The article which accompanies the picture on the Home Forum page sheds some helpful light on the Twenty-third Psalm.

Too easy? Try the Letter Puzzle on the inside back page, and see! Send in the diagram of your solution.

And Things to Come

Wednesday brings the third article in the series on "The Law as It Affects Juveniles," the Women's Activities—Fashions—Foods page, Mr. Abbot's "Watching the World Go By," Mr. Scroggins, "Come Play," and more Ad-O-Grams.

Points Warning to Any Nation Standing in Way of Accord

Calls for Attitude Of Common Sense

Message Comes on Eve of Hitler's Address to German Parliament

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, May 16—In an unprecedented appeal to the heads of 54 states, President Roosevelt today demands that political and economic peace be secured by steps toward disarmament and "a solemn and definite pact of non-aggression."

A few hours after his appeal was sent to the outside world, President Roosevelt dispatched a 600-word message to Congress, explaining what he had done, and outlining the importance of the constructive steps for world peace to the American people.

Behind the President's general appeal, however, is a perfectly plain demand upon Germany, where Herr Adolf Hitler sits today in anxious isolation, waiting the convening of the Reichstag in Prussian Potsdam tomorrow. President Roosevelt asks Germany to:

1. Promise that it will stick to its disarmament obligations under existing treaties and not rearm.
2. Agree to "send no armed force whatsoever across frontiers."

These two pledges, asked specifically of Chancellor Hitler, who never signed the Versailles Treaty, the League Covenant, or the Pact of Paris, and who considers these acts to have been done by traitorous German governments, would prevent the National Socialists from doing the two things which their uneasy neighbors had feared would be done.

Strikes at War Menace

President Roosevelt thus thrusts straight at the center of the European maelstrom. He has hit upon the key point. If Germany promises again not to rearm—this time on the word of the new rulers—and if it agrees to respect its neighbors' frontiers, then citizens in the Polish Corridor, Danish Schleswig, the Rhineland, and even Austria, will feel that a direct menace has been removed, and in the surrounding capitals a sigh of relief will rise.

To the German Chancellor has thus been presented a great and solemn demand. That the American President makes his appeal to the 54 sovereigns and heads of the world's nations adds to its force and impressiveness. That Herr Hitler can hold out against the vast majority of these states would seem an impossible situation.

Furthermore, President Roosevelt's act is a warning that even if the United States would not participate in sanctions to enforce the Versailles Treaty or the separate peace treaty between America and Germany, it would at least consider that the responsibility for breaking the peace lay on the nation which refuses to assume the obligation so solemnly and emphatically laid down today.

Arms Embargo Possible

And if Herr Hitler puts his government in the position of a peace-breaker, the United States will clearly be on the side of the other nations—France, Britain, etc.—who might seek to maintain the inviolability of treaties. Should military action ensue, the United States would manifestly not insist on trading with the aggressor, and probably would apply at least an armaments embargo against the guilty power.

These conclusions are regarded as practical consequences of the President's message. His precise proposal to the world is: "that all the nations of the world should . . . solemnly reaffirm the obligations they have assumed to limit and reduce their armaments and, provided these obligations are faithfully executed by all signatory powers, individually agree that they will send no armed force of whatsoever nature across their frontiers."

Assessment of Responsibility

In a final paragraph the President strikes directly at the challenge to Geneva and London which had seemed to be coming from Berlin, through Germany's claim to rearm and threat to European stability.

"Common sense," the President says, "points out that if any strong nation refuses to join with genuine sincerity in these concerted efforts for political and economic peace, the one at Geneva and the other at London, progress can be obstructed and ultimately blocked.

"In such event the civilized world, seeking both forms of peace, will know where the responsibility for failure lies. I urge that no nation assume such a responsibility and that all nations joined in these great conferences translate their professed policies into action. This is the way to political and economic peace."

If the President's proposal for a new non-aggression pact, when the world already has agreed to banish war as "an instrument of national policy," may to some seem to be piling Pelion upon Ossa. But his warning to Germany is not theoretical nor vague.

The Reich, waiting for its national Parliament to assemble tomorrow, is flatly told that if it refuses to

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Cheap Radio Bills Topic of Protest Of Women's Clubs

State Federation at Its Annual Meeting Considers Resolution

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SWAMPSCOTT, Mass., May 16—A resolution opposing cheap radio programs is engaging the attention of the forty-first annual convention of the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs opening its three-day session at the New Ocean House today. The resolution, presented by Mrs. Leon E. Conwell of Somerville, chairman, struck a responsive note in the delegate body, establishing an unwonted earnestness of purpose which promises to characterize the entire program.

Recognition of the tremendous possibilities in the radio for the betterment of education, the promotion of ideals and character and for quickening the imagination to an appreciation of the beauties of life, prompted the protest against "cheap, volatile and exciting programs" with the pledge "to support in all ways possible that program which fosters beauty, character and a richer contact with truth." This resolution was sponsored by Mrs. Frank P. Bennett of Cliftondale, state president, and her council.

Another resolution, urging that the federation indorse suitable action for the continuance of the State Division of Smoke Inspection as a measure of vital economic and health interest to the State of Massachusetts, was presented by Miss Marian Nichols of Boston.

Mrs. Grace Morrison Poole, president of the General Federation of Women's Clubs and honor guest of the convention, was accorded an ovation by her home state. Just returned from a six weeks' official tour through the middle West to California, Mrs. Poole said in an interview that she finds the women are measuring up to the present emergency and wherever she has been the conventions are the largest ever held.

"I find a general tendency for younger women to take control and a tremendous growth in the junior movement all over the country," declared Mrs. Poole. "And we are growing. We shall report 250 new clubs at our Richmond convention next week, largely from the extreme South and the middle West.

"Two things I am advocating for our women. We must be better home makers than we ever have been, as far as keeping up the morale is concerned, and we must keep our young people of this 'forgotten generation' busy. In trying to balance our financial budget, I am not at all sure that we are not going to unbalance our human budget."

Reporting for education, Mrs. Edgar Tregoning of Attleboro, chairman, said that the scholarships and loans funds of the clubs of the state total more than $50,000.

The financial report of Mrs. Frederick S. Davis of Boston, treasurer, showed disbursements of $11,659. A total of $72,813 has been contributed to the Foundation Fund, of which $35,000 has been given to the national organization. The sum of $1747 has been contributed to complete the state forest at Petersham. Interest from the Shannon Fund of $2000 has been donated for the girls' work of the Morgan Memorial.

Relief Agencies Help Homeless in Burned Area of Auburn, Me.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

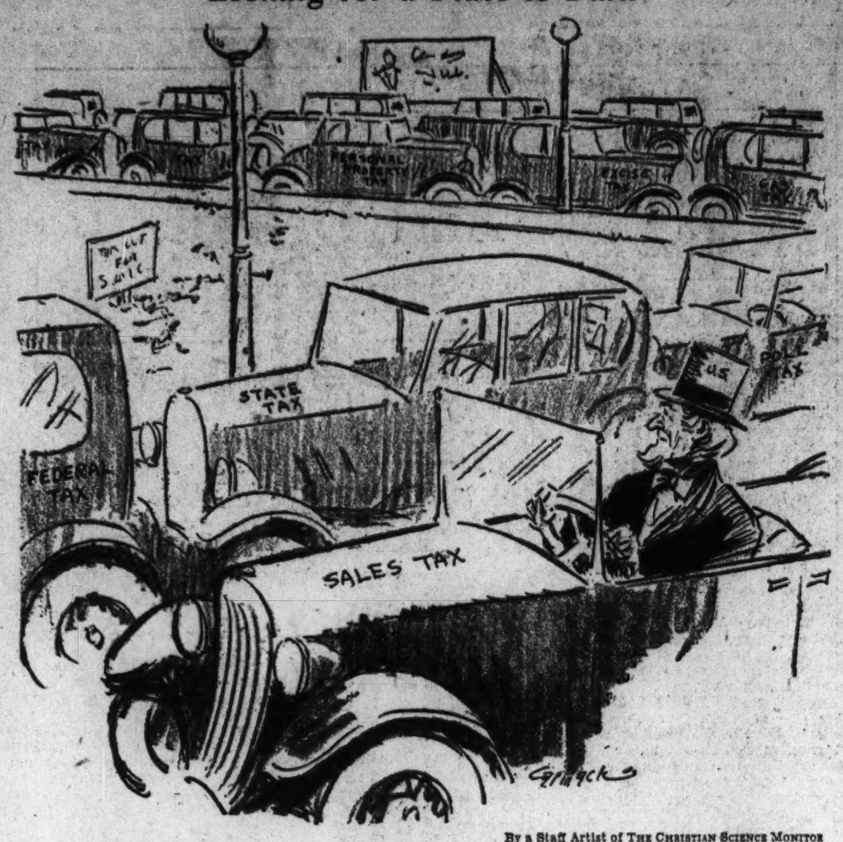
AUBURN, Maine, May 16—Relief agencies are today taking charge of the situation in this city resulting from yesterday's $1,000,000 fire which leveled 249 buildings including the homes of a twelfth of the city's population. Four companies of national guard from Lewiston and Auburn patrolled the burned section and Red Cross stations were operating before the flames had run their course.

Food and shelter havens were set up in churches, the armory, Y. W. C. A. and Y. M. C. A. Officials who directed relief work after Ellsworth's recent fire were dispatched to take charge of the situation here.

One hundred of the 1500 or more persons who were left homeless by the fire were given temporary sleeping quarters in 14 boarding cars of the Maine Central Railroad. Mr. D. C. Douglass, executive vice-president, arrived as the fire waned yesterday and offered the cars. He informed city officials and the Red Cross that the railroad would be available for the free transportation of supplies necessary to cope with the situation.

Gov. Louis J. Brann hurried early to the scene and congratulated Lieut.-Col. Daniel Dexter, commanding national guard troops, on the way the relief and protection methods were being handled. Assistance in fighting the flames, which started in a garage, was given by fire departments of Portland, 30 miles away, and nine other municipalities.

Looking for a Place to Park



By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Events Tonight

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Mr. John Ellis Sedman, C. S. B., member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Cambridge; Church Edifice, Massachusetts Avenue and Waterhouse Street, Cambridge, 8.

Free public lecture by Mr. A. Hervey-Bathurst, C. S. B., member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Newton; Church Edifice, Walnut and Otis Streets, Newtonville, 8.

Longy School of Music: Faculty open house concert, Mr. James Loder, pianist, 44 Church Street, Cambridge, 8:15.

Branch Five, United National Association of Post Office Clerks: Meeting, Hotel Manger, 8.

Faelten Pianoforte School: Recital by preparatory course students, 30 Huntington Avenue, 8. Open to public.

Annual Trottier Concert, A. M. E. Zion Church, 8.

Business and Professional Women's Republican Club: Meeting, election of officers, speaking and musical program, Hotel Bradford, 6:30.

Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs: Annual meeting; evening session, with talk by Mrs. Grace Morrison Poole, New Ocean House, Swampscott, 7:45; conference through May 18.

Boston University: Concert by university symphony orchestra, school of education auditorium, 29 Exeter Street, 8.

Theaters

Plymouth—"Alien Corn," 8:30.

Music

Boston University School of Education—Concert by Boston University Orchestra, 8:15.

Events Tomorrow

Garden sale, auspices New England Farm and Garden Association, home of Mrs. Charles M. Hammond, 85 Essex Road, Chestnut Hill, 8:30 to 5:30.

Boston Rotary Club: Luncheon meeting, "International Students' Day," Hotel Statler, 12:15.

Children's Museum of Boston: Lectures, "The Little Lady From Japan," 9:15, and "Animals of the Jungle," 10; Clipping Club meeting, 3; Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain. Open daily 9 to 5, Sundays 1:30 to 5.

New England Ice Cream Manufacturers Association: Meeting and luncheon, Hotel Statler, noon.

Harvard University: Final lecture in German, "A Survey of German Baroque Architecture and Sculpture," by Prof. Wilhelm, Kohler, Germanic Museum, 4.

Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs: Annual meeting; opening program, 10; afternoon session, 2; New Ocean House, Swampscott, through May 18.

Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admission free. Open week days 9 to 5, except Mondays, when the Museum is closed. Sundays 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries at 11 o'clock. Exhibition by the Saturday and summer drawing classes; Charlotte Beebe, Wilbour Collection of English Silver; woodcuts in chiaroscuro; engravings after Peter Bruegel; fifteenth century illustrated books.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum (Fenway Court), the Fenway—Open Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 10 to 4, admission 25 cents; free guidance at 11; other hours by appointment; music at 3:45. Open Sundays, 1 to 5; through July 30; admission free; music at 2. Closed on national holidays.

The Casson Galleries, 575 Boylston Street—Exhibition of drawings by Benjamin T. Stephenson. May 15-27. First showing in this country of sporting paintings acquired in England. Through June.

Fogg Art Museum, Quincy Street and Broadway, Cambridge—Open week days 9 to 5; admission free; closed Sundays and holidays. Exhibition: Loan exhibition of modern sculpture by George Kolbe, Wilhelm Lehmbruck, Aristide Maillol, Gaston Lachaise, Charles Despiau, Jacob Epstein, Rodin, Degas, Daumier; water colors by John S. Sargent, primarily landscapes. Through June. Also German prints from the museum collection. Nineteenth century prints.

Grace Horne Galleries, Dartmouth and Stuart Streets—Paintings by Nancy Wynne Parker; art work by children of Boston, ages 6 to 16 years. Through May 17.

Child-Walker Gallery, 234 Beacon Street—Water colors and drawings by Katharine Hosmer Sturgis. May 15-20.

Scharvee Studio, 665 Boylston Street—General print show.

Children's Art Center, 36 Rutland Street—Tempera paintings by Walter E. Campbell and sculpture by Alice Balch Stone. Through May 17.

Boston Public Library, Copley Square—Exhibition of books from the John Adams Library (Treasure Room), May 15-22; Boston Y. M. C. U. Camera Club picture display (Exhibition Room), May 15-28; school project exhibition (Children's Room), May 15-22.

J. F. Olsson Company Galleries, 43 Brattle Street, Cambridge—Exhibition of etchings by Mary J. Coulter, Jeannette A. Stewart, Carl Wingate, Philip Plaistridge and Frederic W. Gardiner.

Copley Society, 296 Commonwealth Avenue—Landscape and flower studies in water color, by Ethel M. Young. Through May 19.

Fine Arts Theater, Norway at Massachusetts Avenue—Oils and etchings by Morgan Dennis. Through May 20.

Holman's Print Shop, 5A Park Street—Water color drawings of birds, by Charles E. Heil.

Doll & Richards, 138 Newbury Street—General exhibition.

Shoe Makers Put to Work

MILLIS, Mass., May 16 (AP)—A contract for 110,000 pairs of shoes for the reforestation army has been awarded the Joseph M. Herman Company here. Under the terms of the contract, 60,000 pairs must be completed by July 15, and the remainder three weeks later, officers of the company said, necessitating

Skinner Silk Mills Busier

HOLYOKE, Mass., May 16—William Skinner & Sons (silk mills) has noted a steady improvement in business for several weeks and is operating some looms idle five years. The plant is on a 5½-day basis in most departments, and has started a night shift in the crepe department.

Tonight at the Pops

Harvard Night

"Veritas," March.....Densmore
"La Belle Hélène," Overture.Offenbach
Caprice on Spanish Themes
Rimsky-Korsakoff
Songs by the Harvard Glee Club

"Façade".....Walton
"Bolero".....Ravel
Songs by the Harvard Glee Club

"Of Thee I Sing," Selection.Gershwin
"Danube Waves," Waltz.....Ivanovici
"Up the Street," March.....Morse
"Fair Harvard"

Milk Producers Ask One Cent Price Rise

WATERBURY, Vt., May 16 (AP)—Representatives of 12 proprietary and three coöperative creameries, meeting here, said the price of milk paid producers should be advanced 1 cent a quart at once to avert a shortage. Grain and feed prices have advanced, they said, and the milk production was under normal for this season.

The creamery representatives said they were ready to raise the price one cent if the New England Milk Producers' Association and Co-operative Creameries would meet their offer.

The representatives also went on record as favoring appointment of a federal regional milk administrator, as the most satisfactory solution of the milk producers' problem until such time as plans for a permanent central marketing agency were perfected.

Business Uplift Seen In Storage Declines

Withdrawal of imported merchandise from bonded warehouses, where some of it has been stored nearly three years, has steadily increased during the last three weeks, a study of official customs records reveals. Port of Boston interests point out that such withdrawals with payment of duties to the Government are significant of marked improvement in business.

Cotton, wool and crab meat, constituting the chief items withdrawn from bond last week, were originally placed in warehouses without the payment of import duty until such time as it is removed. Merchandise handled in this fashion is allowed to remain in bonded warehouses three years, with only the storage rates to pay and it can be re-exported at any time without payment of any duties.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Partly cloudy, probably with showers tonight and Wednesday morning; not much change in temperature; moderate east to north winds.

Maine: Mostly cloudy tonight and Wednesday; possibly rain in extreme south portion; not much change in temperature.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Mostly cloudy tonight and Wednesday; possibly occasional rain in south portion tonight; not much change in temperature.

Massachusetts: Cloudy, probably occasional rain tonight and on coast Wednesday morning; not much change in temperature.

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Cloudy, probably occasional rain tonight; Wednesday generally fair.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate north or northeast winds over north portion and moderate to fresh east and northeast backing to north over south portion, and mostly overcast weather tonight and Wednesday; probably occasional rain tonight and Wednesday morning.

Official Temperatures

All Times Eastern Daylight Saving

	A	B		A	B
Atlantic City	58	80	Montreal	46	60
Bismarck	50	76	Nantucket	54	68
Boston	56	74	New Orleans	76	88
Buffalo	56	60	New York	60	78
Calgary	36	66	Norfolk, Va.	72	84
Charleston	74	92	North Platte	48	74
Chicago	56	64	Philadelphia	60	78
Cincinnati	60	66	Phoenix, Ariz.	60	90
Denver	50	68	Pittsburgh	56	70
Eastport, Me.	46	64	Portland, Me.	54	66
Hatteras	76	76	Raleigh	76	86
Honolulu, T.H.		76	St. Louis	60	64
7 p.m. May 15	72		St. Paul	58	78
Helena, Mont.	38	66	Salt Lake City	48	66
Huron, S. D.	52	76	San Francisco	50	56
Jacksonville	74	90	Santa Fe, N.M.	44	62
Kansas City	64	74	Seattle	44	58
Key West	78	86	Tampa	76	90
Los Angeles	52	72	Washington	62	78
Memphis	64	78	Wichita, Kan.	58	78
Miami, Fla.	80	84	Williston, N.D.	54	80

A—8 a. m. May 16.
B—Maximum May 15.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday 6:01 p. m., Wednesday 6:20 a. m.
Height of tides 8.7 feet, 9.1 feet.

Light all vehicles at 8:28 p. m.

District Rotarians Elect Fall River Man Their Next Governor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SWAMPSCOTT, Mass., May 16—"If we are going to build up new enthusiasm in America, it must be based on a new confidence in dependability of character," the Rev. Dr. Allan A. Stockdale, of Washington, told delegates and their guests at the annual conference banquet of the 31st District, Rotary International, at the New Ocean House last night.

Any process of society that tends to weaken the thread of considerate humanity is injurious to a nation, he said. The United States, he declared, must "make great capital on permanent spiritual assets—must cultivate humor, a spirit of tolerance and a wide scope of intelligent understanding."

Dr. Edward Lester Merritt of Fall River was elected district governor, succeeding Mr. Ernest W. Dunbar of Cambridge. The 500 delegates present represented nearly 70 Rotary clubs of New England.

Mrs. Grace Morrison Poole of Brockton, national president of the Women's Federation, deplored the exploitation of juveniles in industry. The remedy for present-day conditions, she said, does not lie in the slogan, "It's up to the women." It's up to men and women marching shoulder to shoulder, she said.

In his retiring report as District Governor, Mr. Dunbar placed emphasis on the necessity for extensive work among the youth of the country that the splendid initiative of the young men and women will not be wasted. He urged that the Boys Work committees of all Rotary clubs give special consideration to the problems confronting the youth of today.

City Council Asked To Ban 'Sweatshops'

A municipal ordinance to prohibit sweatshops of any kind in the city of Boston and providing a severe penalty for all firms found guilty of violation of the minimum wage law was asked of the City Council yesterday by Councillor Thomas Burke of Dorchester. Mr. Burke asked that the Committee on Ordinances draft such a measure.

An increase in the allotment accorded to families drawing aid from the welfare department was envisaged as the Overseers of the Public Welfare raised the allotments to the extent of $500,000. This followed upon the announcement that Boston would receive $4,000,000 from the Federal Government to ease the burden of welfare.

The Municipal Employment Bureau sought an appropriation of $14,000 for salaries but the order was tabled. Director Shields said that in 40 months 161,000 jobs had been obtained.

Dr. Pound to Speak At B. U. Graduation

Dr. Roscoe Pound, dean of the Harvard Law School, will be speaker at Boston University's sixtieth annual Commencement exercises on June 12 at the Boston Arena, according to an announcement made today by Dr. Daniel L. Marsh, president of the university. Dean Pound's subject will be "Our Times Before the Tribunal of History."

The commencement celebration will open on Saturday, June 10, with the Annual Alumni Day celebration at the William E. Nickerson Field, Riverside. On Sunday, the Baccalaureate service will be held at Symphony Hall, with Dr. Marsh as speaker. The climax of the exercises will be Boston University night at the Pops concert in Symphony Hall Monday evening.

Effort to Revive Move to Suspend Labor Law Fails

State Senate Votes 18 to 17 Against Returning Report to Committee

An attempt to refer back to the legislative committee on labor and industries its report "no legislation necessary" on Gov. Joseph B. Ely's recommendation that he be empowered to suspend the state labor laws, was defeated by the Massachusetts Senate yesterday in a vote by roll call, 18 to 17.

Governor Ely voiced the recommendation in his annual message to the legislature in an effort to set aside legal restrictions protecting industrial workers so as to enable Massachusetts factories to operate on a basis of equality with industry in other states.

The report was taken from the table on the motion of Senator Charles A. Stevens. Senator Donald W. Nicholson moved for recommittal of the report "to see if the committee could bring out a favorable report." Senator Nicholson added that he wished to have the bill submitted to the Governor "to see if he will sign it."

Charges of "politics" were hurled at the member from Wareham from the Democratic side. The chairman of the committee on labor and industries declared the motion for recommittal came as a surprise to him. This statement was given in reply to a question by Senator William F. Shanahan who implied that the attempt to recommit the adverse report was a move to put Governor Ely "on the spot."

A resolve providing for the appointment of a special commission of five and an appropriation of $25,000 for Massachusetts' participation in the world's fair at Chicago this year was held up through opposition launched by Representative Albert F. Bigelow of Brookline at the session of the House. The bill had been slated for a third reading. Proponents of the measure are expected to seek reconsideration.

Efforts to hasten action on the pari-mutuel gambling bill through suspension of the rules were defeated in the Senate on a roll-call vote, 6 to 20. This attempt followed the favorable report of the Senate Ways and Means Committee of the measure which would put the question of pari-mutuel betting on the ballot with the prohibition repeal proposal which the public will vote upon on June 13.

Boston Imports Climb

Foreign merchandise arriving at the port of Boston during the week ending May 13, for immediate consumption, was valued at $1,360,436, compared with $981,821 the previous week, it was announced today at the office of Mr. W. W. Lufkin, Collector of Customs. This makes the week just ended the largest for the past six weeks.

School Heads Act To Curb Kidnaping

More rigid rules and regulations to protect school children from being kidnaped or assaulted in any way were passed at a meeting of the Boston School Committee last night. These rules cover the possibility of unauthorized persons entering school buildings as well as children being dismissed from classes before the close of regular sessions.

An unemployment service to assist in placing unemployed teachers in positions outside the city as they become available was asked by Chairman William A. Reilly.

An immediate start on a four-room addition to the Robert Gould Shaw School, to be ready for occupancy in September, was reported.

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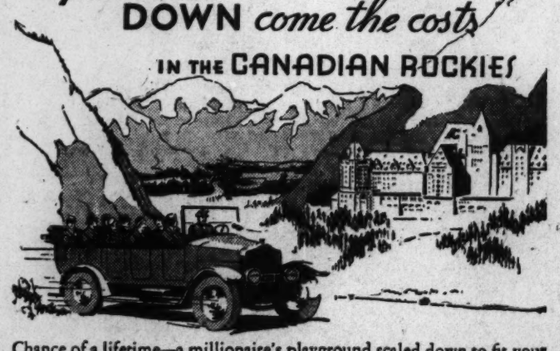

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4 Colorful Days at Banff Springs Hotel, then Chateau Lake Louise—Emerald Lake Chalet. Motoring. All-Expense $50
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Chatka Crabmeat Fancy No ½ Tin 19c 2 No ½ Tins 37c
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Richmond Pears Bartlett 2 No 2 Tins 25c
Richmond Tomatoes 3 No 2 Tins 25c
Shaker Salt Free Running 2 26 oz Pkgs 15c
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PRICES FOR BOSTON AND VICINITY

Hull Opens Gate For Full Review Of Tariff Laws

Every Obstacle to World Trade to Be Faced, He Tells Inquirers

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, May 15—Reëxamination of any section of the American Tariff Act which stands in the way of world trade, as that question will be opened up by the World Economic Conference, was promised by Mr. Cordell Hull, Secretary of State.

After Mr. Hull had analyzed the obstacles which it is hoped to reduce at London, he was asked about certain so-called "sanitary" sections of the American law, which bar Argentinian cattle. He then stated categorically that he would always be glad to reëxamine any section of the American law, just as he hopes to scrutinize and criticize the obstacles raised by the other powers.

Meanwhile in Washington conferences are going forward with the representatives of many governments who had not been invited to send special delegates here but who are participants in the London conference. A heavy program of meetings will continue right up until departure of the American delegation for London. The high spot is the visit, later this week, of Viscount Ishii and a distinguished Japanese group.

Revival of Confidence

Discussing the prospects, purposes and methods of the coming London conference Mr. Hull insisted that the strangulation of world trade must eventually bring the nations to their senses. He said that if only a steady movement toward economic sanity is begun it will serve to reëstablish international confidence, even if the movement is slow. That is the purpose of the London meeting.

The American Secretary of State, who will probably head the United States delegation and has made the conference his own in a peculiar sense, outlined a list of objectives. They are:

(1) The stabilization of currencies.

(2) Permanent agreement not to increase the obstacles confronting the international movement of capital, goods and services.

(3) Agreement on methods of attacking the whole problem of obstacles, to reduce them as well as prevent their increase.

(4) Gradual approach to the question of an international standardization of monetary systems.

Formulation of Policy

Even though these objectives are mainly approaches to actual solution, Mr. Hull conceives them as vital formulation of policy and development of the mechanics by which the problem could gradually be worked out.

As a result of this approach he sees world prices joining in an upward movement. It is the virtual closing of great market centers, like London, Amsterdam, Calcutta, Shanghai, to free movement of goods which brings about artificial price-fixing. With the trade restrictions lower, he visualizes increases of price to a more normal level.

But as the time to go into the London conference approaches and the main preliminary exchanges of view are complete, Mr. Hull regards the problem as essentially one of public opinion. All the delegates with whom he talked, the Secretary of State said, were agreed that all phases of international finance and commerce are being strangled to the absolute minimum. Unless early stabilization results, these conferees agreed that even more disastrous effects on all countries would result.

Diversity of Barriers

Such conditions, he maintains, will compel even the most obtuse leaders in certain countries to follow a broader policy. Obtacles still in the way, and even increasing, he listed as: excessive tariffs, excessive quotas (and, said Mr. Hull, almost any quota is excessive), embargoes, exchange restrictions, systems of valuation which work to shut out goods, port preferences, subsidies, bounties, rebates.

So diverse are the restrictions that there are many ways to approach the problem, he continued. Some are:

1. Ordinary bilateral bargaining treaties.

2. A percentage cut in tariffs, horizontally.

3. The Dutch-Belgian-Luxembourg method (the Ouchy agreement) by which tariffs are cut 10 per cent per year.

4. With unconditional most-favored-nation treatment set aside momentarily, but kept as an objective, the working out of bilateral treaties giving preferences to certain countries.

Thus Mr. Hull will go into the London conference with a wide armory of weapons to attack trade obstacles, and a determined disposition to put them into effect.

Theaters

"Alien Corn"

Plymouth Theater — Katharine Cornell presents "Alien Corn," by Sidney Howard, staged by Guthrie McClintic. Two weeks beginning May 15, 1933. First time in Boston.

Mr. Sidney Howard is a practiced man of the theater. He has found excellent theatrical material in this story of an Austrian-born young woman with a talent for playing the piano who finds herself marooned on the faculty of a mid-western college for women. He has made excellent theatrical use of his material. Elsa, daughter of a violinist and a Wagnerian soprano, struggles for liberation against financial difficulties and against the importunities of several suitors, one of whom she loves. At the end it seems clear that she will escape with her father, after one suitor has killed himself and another has been brushed aside. The principal personages are clearly characterized, the situation is well presented, the curtains are effectively contrived.

But Mr. Heward has the faults of his professional virtues. He has not been able to maintain his artistic integrity against the temptations of his theatrical proficiency. His two subordinate women characters are taken straight from the dusty shelves of the hokum cupboard. Some of his lines are obviously designed to catch the easy laugh, some of his speeches do better service to the actors than to the progress of the dramatic action. He has not been able to restrain himself from diluting his drama with farcical elements. And he has allowed himself to resort to a melodramatic conclusion.

The performance last night paralleled the play in its virtues and in its shortcomings. Miss Cornell holds a distinguished position in the theater. She has exceptional gifts as an actress. Her impersonation of Elizabeth Barrett last season was one of the finest realizations seen on the American stage for years. It was one of the few parts she has had which seemed worthy of her powers. Elsa Brandt seemed to offer another opportunity for the exercise of her best abilities. And indeed, there were moments last night when her finer qualities were again in evidence. These were chiefly during her periods of silent acting, or at times when she was called upon for brief responses to others' speeches. Notably when she was playing over songs with Miss Lily Cahill's Muriel Conway, her facial expressions and the inflections of her voice were powerful in conveyance of thought and emotion; or when, alone, she was rehearsing her own piano pieces; or when she stood by, watching the clash of wills among other characters.

But unfortunately, Miss Cornell has not composed her performance in this part with a proper regard for tempi and crescendi. On her first entrance, she sets a key of such high tension that she leaves herself little room for building up to a climax. When the climaxes come, therefore, she has to tear her passions to tatters to make her effects. The impersonation is too much of a piece, the mood too continuously anguished. The fact is, one doesn't believe in this Elsa Brandt at all. What one watches is Miss Katharine Cornell displaying her celebrated glamour and her accomplished technique. There are too many long pauses in which dramatic illusion is lost while we observe Miss Cornell's gestures. There is too much wringing of hands, too much crying out, too much graceful drooping. This Elsa stands too long in tears amid the alien corn. The famous seven-minute speech in which Elsa tells the story of her life is a study in stage deportment, not a depiction of actuality. You may reply that it holds the audience. True; but the audience is held by the personality of Miss Cornell, not by the story of Elsa Brandt. This is "exterior" acting. It is a pity, because Miss Cornell could be so much truer.

The supporting cast is not merely support for a star. Several of its members are excellent. One can believe in Mr. Siegfried Rumann's Ottakar Brandt, in Mr. Luther Adler's Julian Vardaman, in Mr. Charles Waldron's Skeats, in Mr. Charles D. Brown's Phipps. But Miss Cahill and Miss Jessie Busley have been directed, or permitted, to exaggerate the author's mistakes in writing their parts. There are flaws, too, in the production, especially in the first act, when, presumably in the name of realism, the conversation is accompanied by hammering and piano-tuning. No doubt this is what would have happened in the house on the campus of Conway College; but the direction must be reminded that the stage is not the house on the campus, and that realism defeats its purpose when the audience cannot hear the lines.

L. A. S.

Beauty Amid Brick Walls and Busy Thoroughfares

All Photos by a Staff Photographer of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SOME OF BEACON HILL GARDENS OPENED TO PUBLIC

Top, Left to Right—Stairway in Garden of Mrs. Charles L. Norton; an Old Gateway Brought From France, Now Located in the Garden of Mrs. Amos Little. Below—A Section of Mrs. Robert Cushman's Garden, One of the Features of the Exhibition.

Lawyer Charged With 'Jury Fixing'

Excerpts from a transcript of the testimony given by a confessed "jury fixer" were introduced during disbarment proceedings against Mr. Wilfred B. Keenan, Boston lawyer, before Judge Charles A. Donahue in the equity session of the Massachusetts Supreme Court yesterday.

The testimony given by Mr. Myer W. Kettleman, disbarred Revere lawyer, at a hearing before commissioners appointed by the Supreme Court several months ago to investigate charges of misconduct by attorneys was introduced at yesterday's session in an effort to show that Mr. Keenan paid Mr. Kettleman to "fix" juries.

The trial of Mr. Keenan is the first of a series of cases of alleged jury fixing in which Massachusetts attorneys will be called to defend their right to practice before the bar. Mr. Frederic A. Crafts, assistant district attorney of Middlesex County, is prosecuting the Keenan case. The proceedings are indorsed by the Boston Bar Association, and Mr. Robert G. Dodge, president of the association, has appointed Mr. Robert F. Homans, a member of the association, to coöperate with Mr. Crafts.

Bay State Youths Hear 'Call of Sea'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GLOUCESTER, Mass., May 16—One hundred and eleven young men from all parts of Massachusetts are enjoying this old fishing town, the first port of call of the United States Ship Nantucket in its itinerary of 11 ports during its 1933 annual foreign cruise of 9241 miles.

Under command of Capt. Clarence A. Abele, U. S. N., retired, the four-months' cruise and training period will qualify the cadets for positions as junior officers in the American Merchant Marine. The graduation ceremony will take place shortly after return of the Nantucket to Boston, scheduled for Sept. 19.

As much of the voyage as possible will be made under canvas not for economy alone, but that the cadets may get practical experience in handling sail. About one-half of the cadets aboard have never before had such experience.

Beacon Hill Gardens Open Gates to Public For Two-Day Showing

Beacon Hill gardens, usually hidden from public view, were thrown open to everyone today and visitors from all over Boston enjoyed the privilege of roaming through this section's floral beauties. A total of 10 gardens were opened under the auspices of the Beacon Hill Garden Club. The public also may visit them tomorrow between 2 and 6 p. m.

The gardens opened were those of Mrs. T. B. Potter, 94 Pinckney Street; Mrs. F. A. Bourne, 130 Mount Vernon Street; Miss Eleanor Raymond, 112 Charles Street; Mrs. Robert Cushman, 98 Mount Vernon Street; Mrs. C. L. Norton, 5 Acorn Street; Mrs. E. A. Taft, 8 Walnut Street; Mrs. Amos Little, 25 Joy Street; Mrs. W. B. Snow, 3 Smith Court; Mrs. Arthur Campbell, 51 Pinckney Street, and Mrs. William Herman, 52 Pinckney Street.

Additional gardens to be opened tomorrow are those of Miss Ellen Cushing, 2 West Cedar Street; Mrs. C. Nichols Greene, 6 Chestnut Street, and Mrs. Henry Murray Jr., 158 Mount Vernon Street. Those of Miss Raymond and Mrs. Bourne will be closed.

Tickets to visit these gardens may be purchased at O'Brien's Flower Shop, 67 Beacon Street, for $1. One ticket admits to all the gardens. Several of the houses are open for public inspection of old furnishings, glassware, and china. These are two attractive gardens belonging to the club at 71 and 69 River Street which visitors may see on their route from Pinckney Street to Mount Vernon Street.

Mexico Finds Miners Have Needed Comforts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO CITY—Living conditions of the coal miners in the State of Coahuila were described as satisfactory by a representative of the Department of Labor who has just returned from an inspection trip.

The inspector made a detailed investigation of the areas being exploited by the Mexican Zinc Company and the Compania Carbonifera de Sabinas. He found that living quarters, with electric light and running water, were available from one to 10 pesos a month, depending on size. Schools were found to be well attended, 1235 pupils being registered, of whom 990 were workers' children.

Austrian-Vatican Compact Defines Church's Position

Coöperation of State in Activities Extended by Agreement Drafted

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

VIENNA, May 15—The growing political importance of the Roman Catholic Church in Austria is strikingly demonstrated by conclusion of a concordat between the Vatican and Austria which is soon to be signed by Chancellor Engelbert Dollfuss at Rome.

The agreement effects no radical changes in the status of the Roman Catholic Church here, but recognizes its place and prestige as well as guaranteeing more freedom and greater state coöperation in its activities.

Exact stipulations have not yet taken final form, but it is authoritatively stated that the concordat will regulate marriage laws, further religous instruction in schools of all grades, provide for the founding of a Roman Catholic university, and give the church a more prominent place in religious and social life.

Although civil marriages cannot be contracted here, nevertheless, by using emergency marriage dispensations, certain Austrian counties governed by Socialists have permitted thousands of civil marriages which state courts do not always recognize, so many couples are uncertain whether they are married or not. By the concordat these will be legalized ipso facto, though not ecclesiastically. In the future they will be forbidden.

The agreement is considered advantageous to both sides. The church gains a freer hand and the good will of the state, better control over property and priests, a stronger hold on schools, added prestige and influence. The Government obtains influential aid in its fight against the Nazis and the agreement also helps the Roman Catholic Church resist the advance of Hitlerism which has greatly weakened its influence in the German world.

Danish Ratify Trade Accord With British

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COPENHAGEN — The Danish Rigsdag, or Parliament, has now ratified the new trade agreement between England and Denmark.

This agreement is for three years. Britain will admit 2 per cent of its imports of bacon and hams custom free from Denmark. Denmark, in return, will take 80 per cent of its imported coal from Great Britain custom free. Danish taxes on imported jute, salt and saltpeter will be reduced.

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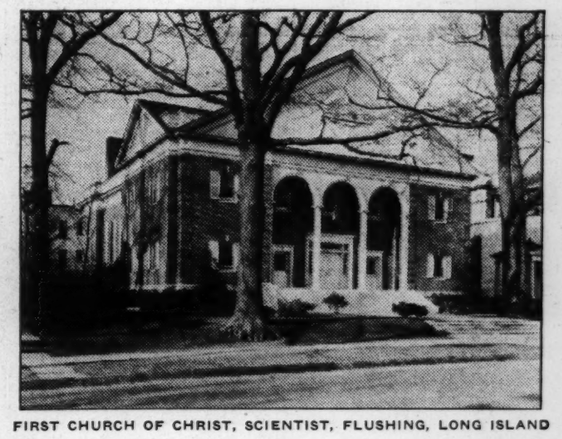

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Mrs. Roosevelt To Fly West On Visit to Her Son

Will Go to California Early in June to 'See What He Is Doing'

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, May 15—An airplane trip to Los Angeles, Calif., to visit her son Elliott, who has just taken a job there, will be Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt's next extended jaunt away from the White House.

Mrs. Roosevelt is planning the trip for the first few days in June, flying across the continent and back and remaining in California only two or three days. Elliott, who started West shortly after his father's inauguration, has taken work with the Gilpin Air Lines, in which the Roosevelts' long time friend, Mrs. John C. Greenway, is interested, and as Mrs. Roosevelt explained, she "wants to see what he is really doing."

The President's trip to Chicago to open the Century of Progress fair will probably have to be canceled because Congress will not have completed its work, but in case he does go, Mrs. Roosevelt will make that trip with him and return to Washington before starting on her cross-country jaunt, it was said. Meanwhile, she plans another trip to New York on Thursday of this week, where she hopes to get time to do some personal errands, such as buying cool summer clothes and getting a permanent wave in her hair preparatory to a hot summer in Washington. From New York she will motor to Groton to see Franklin Jr. lead the Groton crew in the boat races.

Mrs. Roosevelt's "fan mail," she revealed today, is about equally divided among those who praise her and those who criticize. To date she has been condemned chiefly, she said, for her announcement that she was willing to serve beer in the White House, for making too many speeches and for being in the press more than Presidents' wives have been heretofore. She replies to all such letters that she is sorry she has offended, but that she believes "everyone has to live their own life according to what they think is right." Of late letters have had a more cheerful tone, Mrs. Roosevelt thinks.

The Roosevelt living room today was gay with a large "international bouquet shipped by airplane from the horticultural committee of the Chicago world fair. It included tulips to represent Holland, American Beauty roses for the United States, cactus for Mexico, narcissus for China, yellow roses for England and fleur de lis or iris for France, corn flowers for Germany, thistles for Scotland, white lilies for Italy and violets for Greece.

The veterans will receive special attention from Mrs. Roosevelt in the near future. She announced today she will visit the bonus camp at Fort Hunt this week and on May 25 will be hostess at the annual garden party for the disabled veterans.

Minimum Wage Law In New York Applied To Laundry Industry

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, May 16—The new minimum wage law is to be worked out first in the laundry industry and, simultaneously, investigations will be carried on in the needle trades looking to the application of the standards in that field, according to Miss Frieda Miller, director of the division of women in industry of the State Labor Department.

Following the first meeting of the Minimum Wage Advisory Committee yesterday, Miss Miller announced that the laundry industry met the criteria set up by the Labor Department, which specify that the law calling for minimum wage standards for women and minors in industry must be applied to important women-employing industries little affected by seasonal shifts and about which the department has complete information as to location, size, types of employees and nature of work.

The laundry industry is in favor of the minimum wage law and three years ago cooperated with the Department of Labor in establishing a non-mandatory minimum wage, Miss Miller said. More than 20,000 women are employed in the power laundries of this State, according to the 1930 census of occupation figures. Women employed in hand laundries also will come under the minimum wage law.

In the needle trades, which will probably be the second industry in which the law will be applied, more than 105,000 women are employed.

The minimum wage law requires the formation of a wage board of nine members, three representing employers of the industry under consideration, three representing the employees and three neutrals. The first two groups are to be nominated by the industry and the third to be appointed by the industrial commissioner. The board must establish a minimum wage within 60 days; after a preliminary period of nine months, the wage will become mandatory in the industry and the commissioner may prosecute violators.

Gov. Ely Praises World Good Will Day

Nothing can make peace permanent throughout the world unless international good will abides, Gov. Joseph B. Ely writes in a proclamation commenting upon International Good Will Day, which is to be observed in many countries May 18.

"Good will does not come merely by the asking," the Governor declared, "still less does it enter into the hearts of men by sentimental pleas. The very basis of good will is mutual respect. The beginning of mutual respect is self-respect. That nation, therefore, which maintains high standards of justice among its own people, is prepared to protect and defend itself against unrighteous national and international conduct, will be a strong and vital factor in any world structure of peace and good will."

Schools, colleges and other institutions will give recognition on May 18 to those efforts which are being made to secure international coöperation to the ends that the possibilities of war may be minimized and that the world may be increasingly enriched through the pursuits of peace. The Greater Boston Federation of Churches will celebrate this day at the Parkman bandstand on the Common with appropriate patriotic exercises.

Lindbergh Seeks License

WASHINGTON, May 16 (AP)—Col. Charles A. Lindbergh yesterday made a written application to the Radio Commission for a license on an aircraft transmitter, operating on six channels ranging from 333 kilocycles to 12,480, using 12 watt power. The application, made on regulation form without an accompanying letter, was listed as "new," indicating that it was for use in addition to any the Colonel might now possess.

Here's a Peep Show of the Antics of the Atom

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—Wide World

DR. R. M. LANGER (SEATED) AND R. W. RAITT WITH ELECTROSCOPE

New Door Opened To Speculation In Realm of Matter

California Physicists Find New Source of Radio Energy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PASADENA, Calif.—In a tiny basement room of the Norman Bridge Laboratory of Physics, two research physicists recently opened a new door upon additional possibilities for speculation about the constitution of matter.

They reported, after long experimentation, that beryllium, next to lithium, the lightest of the metals, has radioactive properties, thus upsetting by a single experimental result previous theories about the confinement of radioactivity to metals heavier than lead.

Immediate consequences of the discovery, as seen by Dr. R. M. Langer, research associate, and his colleague, Mr. R. W. Raitt, are that methods can be improved for estimating the age of the earth; that the mass of the neutron can be determined; that accurate calculations can be made of the mass of atomic nuclei, and that a scale of classification for the general properties of atoms can be determined by a knowledge of their atomic energies.

Dr. Langer anticipates that the exploding atoms of beryllium will be a useful laboratory for analyzing the constitution and behavior of atomic nuclei, thus leading to important discoveries and conclusions. The other known radioactive substances are much heavier and have very complex atoms, which is said to make analysis difficult.

"Thorium, actinium, polonium, uranium and radium were commonly supposed to be the radioactive metals, and were so determined after intense research conducted during the past quarter of a century," Dr. Langer said. "I am certain that beryllium must have been investigated for radioactivity many times; but, of course, with crude apparatus. Today, delicate and sensitive instruments have refinement enough to detect this property."

With electroscopes, Dr. Langer and Mr. Raitt have noted the constant bombardment of exploding atoms from beryllium. Every second 100 atoms leave a gram of the metal and burst spontaneously into energy, yet the disintegration is so small that beryllium atoms can be considered only mildly eccentric, Dr. Langer said.

"The atoms last for 100,000,000,000,000 years, and there are one thousand million million million of them in a gram," he continued. "To put the matter in another way, if we could start out to give every man, woman and child on earth a single atom from a gram of beryllium, we would have to start back through the extent of human history, and probably would have quite a store of atoms left over."

Beryllium, also called glucinum, occurs only in combination in a few comparatively rare minerals, such as beryl and phenacite. As separated by electrolytic reduction from its compounds, it is a hard, silver-white metal with limited usefulness in alloys.

Tokyo to Maneuver Fleet 'South of Japan'

TOKYO, May 16 (AP)—The Navy Office formally announced today that the 1933 grand maneuvers will be held in "seas south of Japan" beginning early in June.

Admiral Mineo Osumi, naval minister, explained that "there is nothing significant" in the fact that the maneuvers are being held in waters south of Japan. "Such a big event cannot be staged on the Sea of Japan owing to the lack of space," he said.

Forest Workers Expected to Pay Profit to Nation

Cost of Corps, Officials Say, Will Be Absorbed in Increased Values

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, May 16—The 275,000 members of the Civilian Conservation Corps now being selected for work in national and state forests, "are fighting for the welfare of their country, just as surely as were the soldiers of the World War, for our national life depends upon the proper conservation of our national resources," Mr. Robert Fechner, director of the work, declared yesterday.

The United States is paying $1 a day in wages plus the living expenses of these formerly unemployed men, but officials in charge of the project feel that the debt will be liquidated by the increased value to the nation's forest resources resulting from a variety of sorely needed protective jobs to be done by the young foresters.

The President's emergency forestation program will permit the forest service to complete a 10-year forest improvement program in two years. Mr. Fechner said he had been informed by forestry officials that the protection work done by the men should reduce the annual fire losses due to forest fires by $18,000,000. Other types of labor to be performed will add thousands of acres to the timbered national resources of the country, enormously increase the future annual timber crop yield and prevent huge losses due to uncontrolled floods.

The lessons the young men will learn in the forests will be of no small value in years to come. More than 250,000 young men will have learned the danger of a tiny spark ignited in a forested area.

Among the types of work are:

(1) Forest protection work which will include the construction of trails through the forests over which fire-fighting units can operate speedily in event fires break out in the future, the building of fire breaks, construction of lookout towers, observatories, fire guard cabins, shelter for fire protection equipment, laying of field telephone wires and the construction of emergency fire control landing fields.

(2) Forest improvement work to include tree planting over burned-out and cut-over areas, the thinning out of undesirable trees, the construction of truck and horse trails and the eradication of causes which destroy large numbers of trees annually.

(3) Flood control and soil erosion work where such works will serve to protect or improve existing forested areas.

More Industrial Bank Indictments Dismissed

Forty-six indictments in the Industrial Bank and Trust Company case, involving Edwin T. McKnight, president of the closed Medford Trust Company, Dr. Albert J. McKnight, his brother, and others, were dismissed yesterday by Judge John J. Burns in the Suffolk Superior Court. More than 400 indictments against persons still are to be tried.

In 42 indictments Judge Burns sustained pleas in bar and dismissed them, ruling that the grounds in them were covered in cases in which he made not guilty rulings last week. He quashed the other four indictments on the ground that no crime was set forth in the charges. Later in the afternoon Ulysses J. Silva, assistant treasurer of the closed bank, went on trial before Judge Burns, without a jury, charged with certifying seven checks which were not backed by sufficient deposits.

Hull and Roper Laud 'Free Port' Exhibits To Encourage Trade

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, May 16—"Free ports" such as the bonded area established in Rockefeller Center, New York, are advocated in other world centers to promote the freer trade of goods, in two letters addressed to promoters of the movement by Mr. Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, and Mr. Daniel C. Roper, Secretary of Commerce. Mr. Hull said:

"The constitution of this project along the lines of a free port is a concrete illustration of international coördination in the removal of barriers against trade since here tariff barriers are lifted until after the goods have been exhibited and sold. I look for great results from the possibilities inherent in the development of this new venture.

"I hope that this movement, so well initiated, will be further accelerated by the addition of exhibits from other countries. In the past, of course, the extreme high tariff advocates have thwarted any such development. I am hopeful, however, that the liberal policies of the Administration will prove concretely the necessity and the benefits in the creation of such market centers for international merchandising as you have initiated."

Two international buildings have already been erected, the British Empire Building and La Maison Française. The promoters hope to have Italian and German buildings soon.

Then it is hoped that the same idea may be developed abroad for the promotion of American trade.

Final Briefs Filed In Lighterage Suit

WASHINGTON, May 16 (AP)—New Jersey, New York and Boston interests in the New York Harbor lighterage suit filed final briefs in the case today with the Interstate Commerce Commission.

The arguments were in reply to exceptions taken by more than the score of parties involved to a proposed report of Mr. Earl M. Steer, examiner, which, if adopted by the commission, would abolish free lighterage in New York Harbor. Final argument in the case is scheduled to open May 22 before the Interstate Commerce Commissioners.

The City of Boston and the Boston Port Authority attempted to refute the contention of the railroads that free lighterage is not an accessorial service. Lighterage, the brief said, is analagous to store-door delivery and is merely an accessorial service.

Boston Sends Display For Chicago Exhibition

Examples of a "century of progress" in Boston industry were shipped to Chicago today for display at the world's fair which opens there May 27. The products of a number of internationally known local industries were carried air express, which in itself is an outstanding indication of progress in transportation.

The Boston Chamber of Commerce assembled a display which includes a model of Alexander G. Bell's first telephone, which was developed in Salem, and a modern French type telephone to typify progress in communication. An old style straight razor and an antiquated type such as is used in the interior of China today are to be contrasted with a chromium and gold safety razor being manufactured in Boston.

Wet Sentiment Runs Strong in Wyoming

CHEYENNE, Wyo., May 16 (AP)—Mounting totals pointed today to overwhelming sentiment for repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment in the Wyoming precinct convention held yesterday. The results appeared to have placed the State definitely in the repeal column, along with Michigan, Wisconsin and Rhode Island.

With 196 precinct conventions heard from, 397 delegates had been selected to vote for repeal in county conventions May 18 against 40 delegates pledged to vote for retention of the amendment. County after county reported no dry delegates elected. The popular vote, on the basis of 196 incomplete precincts out of 667 in the State, was 9517 for repeal to 2237 against, with 15 out of 23 counties reported.

Mitchell Charges Outlined to Jury By U. S. Attorney

Stock Account Juggling Used to Show Loss, Medalie Says

NEW YORK, May 16 (AP)—Mr. Charles E. Mitchell, former chairman of the National City Bank, was charged in federal court today with having defrauded the Government of $850,428 taxes on an income of more than $4,000,000 by spurious sales of securities.

In his opening address to the jury, United States Attorney George Z. Medalie asserted that these were not in reality sales at all and referred to the financier's actions as sham and pretense undertaken with the purpose of deceiving the Government.

The case was first called last Thursday, but was then adjourned until yesterday, when another adjournment was taken until this morning as soon as the jury was completed. The allegedly illegal acts of the former banker occurred as to his income taxes of 1929 and 1930. In both those years he filed returns, but he cited sales of securities which made what the Government says was an enormous profit into an apparent loss. He paid no tax either year.

Mr. Medalie characterized as "fiction" and "sham" sales of stock at a loss which Mr. Mitchell contends so reduced his income in 1929 and 1930 that he did not have to pay income tax.

"We are dealing with three separate items," Medalie said.

"First, the defendant is alleged to have attempted to wipe out $2,800,000 of income in 1929 through loss sustained by him in the sale of stock to his wife.

"This never was a sale, it was never regarded as a sale. It was sham, pretense, and false, for the purpose of deceiving the Government."

The second item, Mr. Medalie said, involved $666,666.67, which he charged Mr. Mitchell received from the National City management fund in 1929.

"An actual net income in the year 1929 of $3,466,324 was deliberately wiped out," Mr. Medalie said, "and the defendant did not pay a penny on used profits for that year.

"In 1930, by another device, the defendant managed to escape payment of income tax on a net income well over $700,000, by pretense of a sale of 85,000 shares of Anaconda Copper Company stock—by which pretense he claimed to have sustained a loss. This, like the pretended sale to his wife, was a sham."

Discussing Mitchell's sale of 18,300 shares of National City stock to his wife in 1929, Mr. Medalie said:

"Mrs. Mitchell didn't put up a penny for that stock, and Mr. Mitchell did not receive a penny. So unreal was the transaction that no one took the trouble to affix the ordinary tax transfer stamps to the stocks."

He said that J. P. Morgan & Co., which held the stock, was not informed of the transaction.

"The Morgan company could not have protected her interest in the stock as owner," Mr. Medalie said, "for the stock was still in Mr. Mitchell's name and the Morgan company knew nothing of the transaction."

Mr. Medalie said that in December, 1929, "Mrs. Mitchell's entire estate was only $941,000," but she was supposed to have enough to pay $3,874,000 for purchase of the stock from her husband.

"Ostensibly as a gift, Mr. Mitchell, on April 1, 1930, transferred to Mrs. Mitchell's account with Taft & Co. stock with a market value of $42,500, to cover interest on stock held by Morgan & Co.

"Every excuse was used for large gifts of this sort," Mr. Medalie said. "On their wedding anniversary, $25,000 or $30,000; on Mrs. Mitchell's birthday, another like sum. He even celebrated his own birthday that way, and, having run out of anniversaries, began making huge presents for no special reason."

Radio Programs

Daylight Saving Time

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:00 p. m.—Discoverers' Club, sketch.
5:15 NBC, "Dick Daring," sketch.
5:30 NBC, "Singing Lady."
5:45 NBC, "Little Orphan Annie," sketch.
6:00 Announcements; sport review.
6:15 "Happy Landings," Mitzi Green.
6:30 Elliot Jaffee's Orchestra.
6:45 NBC, "Today's News," Lowell Thomas.
7:00 NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 NBC National Council on Radio in Education: "Banking," Henry Parkman Jr.; Professor Madler.
7:45 "Will Governor Ely Run Again?" Bill Williams.
8:00 NBC, Mystery drama.
8:30 NBC, Talk series.
8:45 Arthur Wilson Singers.
9:00 NBC, Deep River Orchestra.
9:30 "Headliners"; sketch.
10:00 NBC, Musical Memories: Edgar Guest: soloist; orchestra.
10:30 Hum and Strum, vocal duo.
10:45 News; announcements; sports.
11:15 Herbert Marsh's Orchestra.
11:30 NBC, "Phantom Gypsy": violin soloist; string orchestra.
12:00 NBC, Ellington Orchestra.
12:30 a. m. NBC, Don Pedro's Orchestra.

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—Principato Hawaiians.
5:15 Edwin Otis, baritone.
5:30 NBC, Piano duo.
5:45 NBC, "Nursery Rhymes."
6:00 "Evening Tattler"; news.
6:40 "Sign of the Red Apple."
6:45 "Buddy and Blake," sketch.
7:00 NBC, Piano duo.
7:15 NBC, Burton Holmes at the Century of Progress exposition.
7:30 Salute program.
7:45 NBC, "The Goldbergs": sketch.
8:00 NBC, Julia Sanderson and Frank Crumit; guitar orchestra.
8:30 NBC, Wayne King's Orchestra.
9:00 NBC, Ben Bernie's Orchestra.
9:30 NBC, Ed Wynn; concert band.
10:00 NBC, Dramatic sketch.
10:30 NBC, National Forum: Mr. George H. Dern, Secretary of War.
11:00 Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news.
11:15 NBC, Don Bestor's Orchestra.
11:30 NBC, "Talking Picture Time."

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—"Meet the Artist," interview.
5:15 Two piano and soloist.
5:30 CBS, "Skippy": child sketch.
5:45 Discoverers' Club, sketch.
6:00 Announcements; news.
6:15 "Voice of the Trumpet."
6:30 Brunswick Orchestra.
6:45 "Chandu"; transcription sketch.
7:00 CBS, "Romany Romance," presenting "Gypsy Nina."
7:15 CBS, "Buck Rogers," sketch.
7:30 Organ recital.
7:45 CBS, Boake Carter, commentator.
8:00 CBS, Mary Eastman; orchestra.
8:15 CBS, "The Magic Voice"; sketch.
8:30 CBS, Dictators Orchestra.
8:45 CBS, Irving Kaufman; orchestra.
9:00 CBS, Comedy Sketch.
9:15 CBS, "Threads of Happiness"; readings; soloist; orchestra.
9:30 CBS, Nino Martini, tenor; Columbia Symphony Orchestra.
10:00 CBS, Five-Star Theater: "The Kickers' Club," Solly Ward and orchestra.
10:30 Morey Pearl's Orchestra.
10:45 Announcements; news.
11:00 "Hill Billy George."
11:15 CBS, Charles Carlile; orchestra.
11:30-1:00 a. m.—CBS dance music.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

5:00 p. m.—"Hits and Encores."
6:00 CBS, Reis and Dunn; orchestra.
6:15 CBS, Ozzie Nelson's Orchestra.
6:30 CBS, Scherban's Russian Gypsies.
6:45 CBS, "Just Plain Bill."
7:00 Announcements; news.
7:15 Dinner music.
7:30 New England Council talk, "Summer in Vermont," Gov. Stanley C. Wilson.
7:45 Brunswick Orchestra.
8:00 Fashion Revue.
8:15 Organ recital.
8:30 Morey Pearl's Orchestra.
9:00 "Rhythm Twins."
9:15 Le Paradis Band.
9:45 Announcements; news.
10:00 Brunswick Orchestra.
10:30 CBS, Edwin C. Hill, commentator.
10:45 CBS, Columbia Symphony Orchestra.

WHDH, Boston (830kc-361m)

5:00 p. m.—WHDH Ensemble.
5:15 "Vagabond of the Air," poems.
5:30 Local dance feature.
5:45 WHDH Ensemble.
6:00 "The Monitor Views the News," Ernest Beaufort.
6:15 WHDH Ensemble.
6:30 "Bunny Rabbit Club."
6:45 Vocal program.
7:00 Westminster Orchestra.
7:30 Local dance feature.
7:45 Hotel Touraine Ensemble.
8:00 Equal Tax League talk.
8:30 "Song Pictures," with Orrin White, tenor.
9:00 New Yorkers Orchestra.
9:30 "Evening Reveries," instrumental.

Tomorrow's Features

WBSO, Babson Park, Mass. (920kc-326m)

8:30 a. m.—Studio and musical programs.
12:15 p. m.—Daily talk.
12:30 p. m.—Local news.
12:45 p. m.—Studio and musical.
2:00 p. m.—Studio soloists.
3:30 p. m.—Good Cheer Service.
4:00 p. m.—"Moments With the Masters."
4:30 p. m.—Dance music.

WBZ

7:30 a. m.—Local programs.
9:30 a. m.—NBC programs.
12:00 noon—"The Monitor Views the News," Earnest Beaufort.
12:30 p. m.—NBC musical programs.
1:05 p. m.—Local and NBC farm programs.
2:30 p. m.—Studio and musical.
3:00 p. m.—NBC programs.
3:30 p. m.—Cooking School.
4:00 p. m.—Studio musical programs.

WEEI

8:00 a. m.—NBC, Organ Rhapsody.
8:15 a. m.—E. B. Rideout; news.
8:30 a. m.—NBC programs.
9:30 a. m.—Local and NBC programs.
12:15 p. m.—News; reports; music.
1:15 p. m.—NBC programs.
2:30 p. m.—Radio Kitchen.
3:00 p. m.—NBC programs.
4:00 p. m.—News; stocks; music.

WNAC

6:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
10:15 a. m.—CBS programs.
12:06 p. m.—Traveler news.
12:15 p. m.—CBS programs.
1:15 p. m.—Records; shopping news.
2:00 p. m.—CBS programs.
3:00 p. m.—Red Sox-St. Louis game, Fred Hoey, reporting.

WAAB

8:30 a. m.—Announcements; news; organ.
9:00 a. m.—CBS and local programs.
10:15 a. m.—Studio and musical.
1:15 p. m.—CBS musical programs.
2:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.
3:00 p. m.—Announcements; news.
3:15-5:00 p. m.—CBS programs.

The Editor's Puzzle

95

It looks as if ~~Mr. Hoover~~ cut like the crusade against inflation would ~~prove~~ a success ~~if~~ have to be abandoned. ~~The~~ Having had so much favorable publicity, the opponents of the economy seem obliged to ~~study~~ absorb the hard money and march along with the nation's leaders.

(Edited form of puzzle which appears on Daily Features page)

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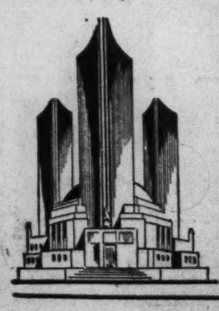
PAST, PRESENT, FUTURE



¶ A glimpse into the past century of human achievement as well as a pre-view of the future awaits you at the Chicago World's Fair.

¶ But for the present, you are perhaps most interested in planning your Chicago trip. May we remind you that valuable information is available in the hotel and travel advertisements published in The Christian Science Monitor?

¶ Special rates are offered by many transportation companies. Desirable accommodations are advertised by hotels. See the advertisements in this issue.

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Woman Honored For Scions Gives Credit to Bible

Mrs. Compton Says Prayer and Common Sense Dictated Course

WOOSTER, Ohio, May 16 (AP)—Mother's Day, a day of flowers, sermons and remembrances, provided a piece of news about an ideal mother.

The mother is Mrs. Elias Compton, who holds the distinction of having received an honorary college degree for "the success of her sons and daughters."

The news did not come from the mother, quiet and graying at her modest home here, but from Dr. Elias Compton, dean emeritus and former professor of philosophy at Wooster College, and it is this:

"Mother always begins the day with prayer."

The mother of Dr. Arthur H. Compton, Nobel prize winner and famous for his studies of the cosmic ray; of Dr. Karl T. Compton, president of Massachusetts Institute of Technology; of Wilson Compton, lawyer and economist of Washington, and of Mrs. Charles F. Rice, wife of the principal of Ewing Christian College at Allahabad, India, says modestly that she is no different from thousands of other mothers, despite her Doctor of Laws degree for training her children.

"I was guided by common sense and the Bible," she said.

But her husband filled in the details, even if it was a Mother's Day interview. Fathers are prideful, too.

"Mother always begins the day with prayer," he said. "Though we have told that often, newspapers somehow never considered that news. And Mother always took care of her children and never left them to nurses, aunts or anyone else."

The unusual degree was conferred upon Mrs. Compton last October by Western College for Women at Oxford, Ohio.

The story of the Compton family is a familiar one on the Wooster campus.

All the sons were athletes, and, according to the mother, "did not stay up all night, as bookworms are said to do, and liked to sleep in the morning."

Mrs. Compton adds perhaps the most illuminating bit to motherhood in general.

"I think parents get more in the way of discipline in taking the right care of their children than the children do themselves," she said.

Trotzky Foresees Fall of Communism

(Continued from Page 1)

down of normal economic relations and the increasing general dissatisfaction. He gives the following unfavorable picture of the working out of recent Soviet industrial and agricultural policies:

"The chief method of economic guidance becomes repression. The collection of seeds and the preparation of the spring planting proceed under the forms of civil war. The struggle with absence from work caused by hungry apathy, is carried on with ruthless punishments. Food difficulties are alleviated by mass expulsions from the cities."

Stalin's Contentions Disputed

The former War Commission vigorously disputes the contention of Mr. Joseph Stalin and his associates that the material deprivations of recent years in Russia may be justified on the ground that the military preparedness of the country has been greatly furthered by the industrial upbuilding for which the population has been paying the price in the shape of lack of everyday comforts. He believes that the shortage of food outweighs the erection of new factories with military potentialities and sums up his case as follows:

"Bread and meat play no less of a rôle in war than artillery shells; the horse occupies no less a place than the tractor. The living force of the army has as its reservoir workers and peasants, and the sentiment of the toilers determines the sentiments of the army. . . . If Stalin tries to justify the material deprivations of the toilers as a sacrifice which they have laid on the altar of national defense, this explanation is just as false as all the bureaucratic results of the first Five-Year Plan. In actual fact the disruption of agriculture and industry directly injure the army and weaken the power of the Soviet Government on the international arena. The exceptional impudence of the Japanese Imperialists and the freedom of action of the German Fascisti would have been impossible had it not been for the sharp deterioration of Soviet economic life."

As a further sign of the political crisis in Russia Mr. Trotzky mentions the recent arrest of Preobrazhensky, I. N. Smirnoff, Ufimtseff, Ter-Vaganyan and about 100 other persons who had formerly been his adherents and then had formally recanted their "heresy" and been readmitted into the Communist Party.

Nucleus of New Movement

Mentioning, along with these repressions against Trotzkyists, the complete surrender of the leaders of the so-called "right opposition," Rykoff, Tomsky and Bukharin, before Stalin, the Soviet critic draws the conclusion that his followers will represent the nucleus around which a movement against the existing party régime can crystallize.

In conclusion he draws up his own program to meet the present Soviet political and economic crisis. Among its main points are a policy of concessions and conciliation in regard to the peasants, the stoppage of inflation and the restoration of a stable money system, the establishment of "Soviet democracy," with the introduction of secret voting in Soviet elections, and the institution of "an honest party régime," which Mr. Trotzky further defines in the following terms:

"A régime where members of the party speak out what they think, where there is no hypocrisy, that foundation of the Stalinite régime, where there are no lifelong leaders, where congresses of the party freely reëlect all the guiding party committees."

Finally Mr. Trotzky proposes as a slogan which should unite his own followers with the party masses "an honest party congress." The developments of the next few months may show whether Mr. Trotzky's outburst represents only the fantasies of a political exile or whether it possesses a more solid basis in Soviet realities.

Georgia Praises Appointment Of Black, Reserve Board Head

Has Had Broad Experience in Varied Lines and Is Noted as a Wit

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga.—The naming of Mr. Eugene R. Black of this city to one of the most important positions in the nation by President Roosevelt as governor of the Federal Reserve Board to succeed Mr. Eugene Meyer, and his confirmation by the Senate, is a source of gratification not only in this community and State but throughout the section which Mr. Black has served in many capacities.

Respected and valued for his professional achievements, he is beloved for his large service in philanthropic and civic undertakings and for his straightforward simplicity, quick human sympathies and inimitable humor.

Born in Atlanta of parents who were pioneer Atlantans, Eugene R. and Zac Harmon Black, he has imprinted indelibly in his consciousness the southern point of view and tradition of which he is a part. He was educated in the Atlanta public schools and at the University of Georgia and the Atlanta Law School.

In 1897 Mr. Black married Miss Gussie Grady, daughter of the late internationally known southern orator, statesman and journalist, Henry W. Grady.

Notable for His Wit

Famed throughout the section for his polished and finished after-dinner speeches, and of wide usefulness as a platform speaker because of an irresistible appeal, perhaps his strongest hold on a public which he has without effort drawn and held to him through the years is found in his inimitable humor and wit—spontaneous, sparkling, and wholly individual.

Perhaps one of the most comprehensive expressions of the sentiment held by his fellow citizens at this time appeared in a recent issue of the Fulton County Daily Report. It is significant that this paper early in Mr. Black's career began correctly to prophesy his achievements and that it continued to do so consistently as his career unfolded. An article appearing originally Jan. 3, 1928, was reprinted in the Record of May 10, 1933. It reads in part as follows:

"After an observation of Mr. Eugene R. Black covering the period of time since his return from college and beginning the practice of law in Atlanta, we have reached the conclusion that he is about the best all-around citizen that Atlanta has. He has made good at everything he has undertaken and has undertaken a little of everything.

"As a young lawyer he immediately attracted attention by the keenness and ready wit that has stayed with him through all these years.

"As a solicitor of the Criminal Court of Atlanta, which office he won at an election before the people, he was a marked success.

"As an insurance man . . . he easily distinguished himself as a man of affairs in the business world. Since his return to the practice of law he has ranked with the very best of attorneys practicing in this State. His executive ability and leadership in handling some of the biggest war work enterprises was most impressive.

Most Lovable Character

"As president of the Chamber of Commerce he made one of the best that organization has ever had. . . .

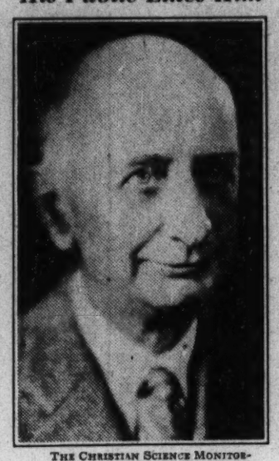
"Personally, he is one of the most lovable characters in the community, and his many friends will be delighted with the new honor which has recently been bestowed upon him, to wit, being elected a bank president, well knowing that he will fill this important position with the same ability and fidelity which has characterized his career up to the present time. That he will make good in his new office goes without saying.

"So now that he is to become governor of the Federal Reserve Bank for this section, all we have to do is to sit back and say 'we told you so' and await a national recognition of his ability and the further promotion in financial circles that are sure to come."

The paper then closes with the following comment as to Mr. Black's recent appointment as governor of the Federal Reserve System.

"Now that the national recognition has come in accordance with our prediction, in the appointment of Mr. Black as head of the Federal Reserve Board, there is nothing left for us to do but nominate him for the office of Secretary of the Treasury at a later date, whenever that office shall again become vacant."

His Public Likes Him



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR-Wide World

EUGENE R. BLACK

Black Is Confirmed

WASHINGTON, May 16 (AP)—The Senate yesterday confirmed in quick order Mr. Eugene R. Black, governor of the Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta, as governor of the Federal Reserve Board, Mr. Dave Hennen Morris of New York as Ambassador to Belgium, and Mr. Robert Hayes Gore, Florida publisher, as Governor of Puerto Rico.

Bow Bells of Country Calling Whittingtons

(Continued from Page 1)

ments. Mr. McLaughlin received 64 replies. The result of his correspondence was that 10 farmers told him to come along—they would hire him.

Issue Settled Itself

The matter as to which of the 10 he should accept settled itself. One farmer's wife wrote that she would be in New York City in a few days and arranged for him to call on her. During the interview, she explained that they would treat him as one of the family. That decided it. A few evenings later, Charles McLaughlin was on his way up the Hudson River aboard a night boat. Since then, he has been getting to know the country, its inhabitants and their ways as he has never done before.

"It's hard work," he said. "But not harder than I expected. I knew it wouldn't be easy, and anyway it's worth it to be independent and to get acquainted with such splendid people as these farm folk are."

It is a long way from driving your own motorcar about New York City to take orders as a shellac salesman at a good salary, as Mr. McLaughlin used to do, to tumbling out of bed in the foothills of the Berkshires at 5 o'clock in the morning to milk the cows. But starting the day by seeing the first sunbeams scatter across the hills to a chorus of bird notes gives one a fine perspective that may be missed in the mists and clamor of the city.

Some of the work that Mr. McLaughlin does might be classed by his city companions as unpleasant in the extreme. But most of it is done in beautiful open country which recalls Washington Irving's poetic description of Sleepy Hollow, half a hundred miles or so to the south.

Old Elms and Oaks

Strolling about the farm lands on a warm afternoon, the vigorous old elms and oaks and here and there a trim, dainty birch ready to burst into leaf, one almost expects to see the talk, lank figure of Ichabod Crane striding along the profile of a near-by hill, his baggy clothes fluttering about him.

The sturdy brick farmhouse where Mr. McLaughlin now works and which, tradition says, was built a century or more before Rip Van Winkle strayed off into the Catskills for his 20-year nap, although now in disrepair, has the lines of a mansion such as a thriving, contended, liberal farmer like Baltus Van Tassel might have occupied.

Perhaps it is the spell of such surroundings that adds zest to the work. After the cows have been put out to pasture every morning and breakfast is over, there are the stalls to clean. Then comes the special chore for the day—helping to spread fertilizer on the fields, or fencing off a new pasture for the cows, or sawing wood. Before sundown, the cows must be brought home from grazing and milked again. From 80 to 100 quarts of milk are sent into Albany every day.

So Mr. McLaughlin is looking forward to a busy summer, but a happy one. He hasn't tackled the chickens yet. That is something still ahead of him, for the farmer sends from 75 to 80 dozen eggs to market every week.

Plowing is the next chore he has to learn. In a week or two now, the farmer will get out his horses and his plow—Mr. McLaughlin does not even know what it looks like yet—and they will turn the sod for another field.

Get in Town for Haircut

Maybe between times he will be able to get into the village for a haircut—he hasn't been able to yet. Every time he suggests it, someone exclaims in astonishment, "Why, not yet. In six weeks or so will be time enough."

By the time the summer is over, Mr. McLaughlin will know a lot more about the farmer and his problems than he did a few months ago. But he isn't planning to become a farmer himself. Before the snow flies again he will be back in town hoping that business has picked up. Meanwhile the farm helps a man to wait and to grow while he is waiting.

Back in New York City that evening, jostling the crowds on Forty-second Street that window shopped in the glare of electric lights and thinking of the restful shadows that lengthen across the foothills while the birds chirp from their nests, one reflects that this Dick Whittington might be congratulated for heeding the peal of Bow Bells.

Trade Conference At Galveston Urges Reciprocal Treaties

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GALVESTON, Texas, May 16—The need for reciprocity in foreign trade, in order to bring about an improvement in world-wide economic conditions, formed the principal theme of discussion at the fifth annual meeting of the Southwest Foreign Trade Conference, held here last week.

More than 300 delegates and visitors from the six southwestern states of Texas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Arkansas, Missouri and Kansas were in attendance, as were representatives from Mexico and Puerto Rico. A decision to organize the conference on a permanent basis and adoption of resolutions urging reciprocal trade agreements with Mexico and opposing the St. Lawrence River project were features of the convention.

The resolution with respect to the St. Lawrence project declared it to be "economically unsound and incapable of self-liquidation."

In the keynote address Mr. F. W. Parker, vice-president of the Galveston Wharf Company, urged the delegates to go on record as "recognizing that this country must abandon the theory of national isolation," a thought which was substantially emphasized with statistics by other speakers.

Under the program of permanent organization the conference elected F. W. Parker of Galveston, Texas, president; R. D. Ernst of Houston, Texas, and Joe Angelo of Wichita, Kan., vice-presidents. Provision was made for an executive committee with representation from each state, and selection of a 1934 meeting place was left to this committee.

More Advertising Is Declared Surest Way to Prosperity

Filene Talks to New York Club on Value of Advertising Media

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, May 16—The use of advertising media on a more general and extensive scale is the surest way to end the current economic situation and to prevent them in the future, according to Mr. Edward A. Filene, of Boston, speaking before the New York Advertising Club yesterday.

Declaring that good advertising, with all that it implies, will show the way and lead toward a height of prosperity such as the world has never known, Mr. Filene held that a "good advertisement is just as productive of social and economic values as a good potato patch or a good clothing factory."

Advertising is not a distinct step which is separable from the rest of the economic machinery, but is merely a cog in the wheel and a necessary part of the whole, he continued. Advertising, linked with mass production and distribution, he said, "all help to get bread and butter and other things, the necessities of life and the luxuries of life, which should be available to every one, from those who produce them to those who need them. Advertising of the right sort is an essential element in this process."

He urged that manufacturers and sellers make every effort to allow the consumer to get the most for every dollar he spends and suggested that the best way to do this would be through low unit costs and low unit profits.

"The problem of the advertiser in these days is not to make people want to buy," he continued. "Who doubts that the American consumer wants to buy better clothing, better housing, better food, a higher standard of living all around? The problem is to enable people to buy. I maintain deliberately and with no sense of paradox that this is precisely what advertising ought to do and what good advertising can do."

Mr. Filene envisaged the future in most optimistic terms.

"Looking ahead out of this present dark hour before dawn," he said, "I see a possible future which is incomparably brighter. I see mass distribution linked with mass production—an enrichment of individual life, a gain in leisure, in enjoyment, in freedom of choice, in liberation from anxiety. The machine is not enslaving mankind. Man is enslaving the machine, and in so doing setting himself free."

Asserting that in order to maintain its independence a newspaper must have sufficient advertising revenue, Mr. Filene expressed himself in opposition to a reduction in newspaper advertising rates. Mr. Grover A. Whalen, president of the club, presided.

General Cardenas Resigns

MEXICO CITY, May 16 (AP)—Gen. Lazaro Cardenas has resigned as Secretary of War in order to devote full time to his candidacy for the Presidency. General Cardenas is the leading candidate for the nomination of the Government Party. He succeeded former President Calles as Secretary of War last fall.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Mrs. L. W. Bristowe, England.
L. W. Bristowe, England.
Mrs. C. M. Blackhall, New Jersey.
Warren Charles Klein, New York.
Miss Mary Irvine, New York.
Mrs. Lida Thompson, Massachusetts.
Mrs. M. W. Douglas, New Jersey.
A. S. Douglas, New Jersey.
Mrs. S. A. Pickering, Massachusetts.
Mrs. Elmore J. Chamberlain, Massachusetts.

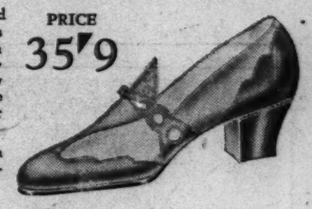
AN IDEAL HOLIDAY SHOE

A new and finely fashioned style for Summer wear. It is of Blue Calf combined with White Nubuck, giving a very pleasing effect, and the low leather heels make this Shoe a perfect choice for Summer Walking.

Also available in Brown Willow Calf and White Nubuck.

POST ORDERS FILLED

PRICE 35/9



Kendal Milne & Co.
MANCHESTER ENGLAND

DELTA 4754 — Blue Goat. 14/9
4750-Bulrush 4752-Beige 4755-Red

DELTA 4728 — Beige Glace 12/9 & Brown Calf. Also in other colours

DELTA 4743 — Red Goat. 12/9
4740-Bulrush 4741-Black 4742-Blue

LOTUS & DELTA
ANKLE TAILORED SHOES FOR MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN
WPS
LOTUS LTD., STAFFORD AND NORTHAMPTON

GREENWOOD'S
Commercial College
All commercial subjects; specialist in handwriting; individual instruction to each pupil. Separate room for ladies. Full particulars given on request.
5 JOHN DALTON ST., DEANSGATE, MANCHESTER, ENGLAND
Phone Blackfriars 3190

FLETCHERS DELICIOUS CHUTNEY SAUCE 6½d and 9½d BOTTLES
Prepared from Finest Mangoes, Choicest Fruits, Spices and Malt Vinegar. Thoroughly wholesome, appetising and delicious.
If your Grocer does not stock — ask him to obtain it for you.
Fletchers Sauce Co., Ltd. Selby Eng
Established 1825

THE "LAUREL" SAFETY RAZOR
"LAUREL" DUMB-BELL
Safety Razor and Blade
MADE IN ENGLAND
"LAUREL" BLADE
COMPLETE WITH ONE BEST QUALITY "LAUREL" SAFETY RAZOR BLADE

LAUREL'S LATEST ACHIEVEMENT!
The LAUREL DUMB-BELL SAFETY RAZOR OUTFIT
COMPLETE IN CASE AS ILLUSTRATED 6D
BLADES 1½D. EACH
BRITISH ISLES
ENQUIRIES TO: GEO. H. LAWRENCE LTD. LAUREL WORKS NURSERY ST. SHEFFIELD

SILVER AND FOOD.
There is no trace of a smear on silver cleaned with Goddard's Plate Powder. It produces a perfect polish combined with the utmost cleanliness.
Goddard's Plate Powder
Manufactured by J. Goddard & Sons Leicester, England.
Stocked by Lewis & Conger and Charles & Co., of New York—and S. S. Pierce Co., Boston.

Bobby's of Lord Street Southport
Café—Restaurant
Ladies' Hairdressing
Eugene Permanent Waving 20/-
Full Head—No Extras
Fashions
Furniture
Fancies
Linens
Fabrics, Etc.
Over 50 Departments
Lord Street, Southport, Eng.

EDINBURGH, SCOTLAND
J.B. WATSON
Optician
BINOCULARS and OPERA GLASSES
We always have a full range of the best British and Continental makes.
READING GLASSES, MAGNIFIERS, BAROMETERS, THERMOMETERS, etc.
Things nice to have and nice to give, and you are sure to find something suitable in our collection
Photographic Dealer
CAMERAS, CINÉ CAMERAS and PROJECTORS
The newest and best models always on view.
FILMS, PLATES, PAPER
Always fresh and of the best makes.
DEVELOPING, PRINTING ENLARGING
Expert Service and Advice
3, FREDERICK STREET, and 13 and 15 SHANDWICK PLACE
EDINBURGH

C. RASK
For Electric buoy lamps. Suitable Trawl Fishing or any portable buoys. Will burn from 120 to 240 hours. Can be used under water if required. Weight 10 lbs. Head Office Murray St., Stonewall. Fish Docks, Grimsby. Eng. Tel. Grimsby 4082.

The Pentewan Handicraft Studio
PENTEWAN, CORNWALL
Hand-coloured Cornish Pottery
Cornish China Clay Handicraft
Necklaces, Brooches, Bridge Pencils, etc.
Special orders taken and painted to fit in with any scheme.
Agents wanted in big shops or stores

LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND
Everything sold at an Irwin Store is GUARANTEED to give satisfaction and to be absolutely pure
FOR over 70 years Irwins have adhered faithfully to a generous policy, which, today, makes their name a household word wherever quality and value are appreciated. Their famous guarantee specifies a complete refund of purchase money should any article fail to give complete satisfaction.
Over 180 Branches Including Liverpool, Birkenhead, Wallasey, Oswestry, Chester, Colwyn Bay, Southport, & Lytham-St. Annes
IRWINS for GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS

Stevenson wrote of the Scottish Borderland:
"The wind blaws clean about the cairn,
The muircock and the barefit bairn
Are happy there."
Produced in the very heart of these Border hills, the "Braemar" Cardigan has also this fine charm of simplicity—the simplicity that implies expert craftsmanship.
Every "Braemar" Cardigan is consummately cut, while the wonderful soft "handle" that triumphantly resists wear and the washtub is achieved by using only the finest of pure wool, knitted and finished with the skill that is the result of over a half-century's experience.
See "Braemar" Cardigans in the newest shades at your nearest good shop. They're reasonably priced, too.
INNES, HENDERSON & CO LTD., VICTORIA MILLS, HAWICK, SCOTLAND
Manufacturers of "Braemar" Knitwear, "Hendawick" and "Kumfy" Underwear.
NEW YORK ADDRESS: 208 FIFTH AVENUE.
Canada: A. LUSK ALLAN, ROOMS 808-809 WILSON BLDG., 60-62 FRONT ST. WEST, TORONTO.

50/- Guaranteed Tailoring 75/-
Made to Measure or Ready to Wear
THE Fifty Shilling TAILORS
TRADE 50 50 MARK
Look for this sign in the windows
PROPRIETORS: PRICES TAILORS LTD

LONDON DEPOTS: 95-97-99 OXFORD STREET (Just before Bourne and Hollingsworth on the opposite side going West). OPEN ALL DAY SATURDAY. 98-99 CHEAPSIDE CLOSED 1 P. M. SATURDAY. 110-111 STRAND (Next door but one to Woolworths. Our only Strand Depot). OPEN ALL DAY SATURDAY. 35 PICCADILLY. 204-6 EDGWARE RD.
ACTON: 169-169a High St.
BALHAM: 61 High Rd.
CLAPHAM JUNCTION: 2-4 St. John's Rd.
CROYDON: 114 North End: 75-77 Church St.
DEPTFORD: 177-179 High St.
EALING: New Broadway, Uxbridge Rd.
EAST HAM: 104-6 High St., North.
FULHAM: 322-324 North End Rd.
HACKNEY: 408-10 Mare St.
HAMMERSMITH: 107 King St.
HOLLOWAY: 82 Seven Sisters Rd.
ILFORD: 92 High Rd.
ISLINGTON: 15-17 High St.
KILBURN: 122-6 High Rd.
KINGSTON: 69-71 Clarence St.
LEWISHAM: 194 High St.
PECKHAM: 54 Rye Lane
RICHMOND: Dome Buildings, The Square.
STRATFORD: 30 Broadway.
STREATHAM: 97-99 High Rd.
TOOTING: 16-20 High St.
TOTTENHAM: 480 High Rd.
WALTHAMSTOW: 39-41 High St.
WIMBLEDON: 58 The Broadway.
WOOD GREEN: 33 High Rd.
WOOLWICH: 32-34 Hare St.

PROVINCIAL DEPOTS:
ABERDEEN, 3-5 St. Nicholas St.
ACCRINGTON: 24 Blackburn Rd.
ACCRINGTON: 93 Blackburn Rd.
AYR: 224 High St.
BARNSLEY: 12 Cheapside.
BELFAST: 39 Ann St.
BELFAST: 29 North St.
BIRMINGHAM: 84 High St. (Opp. Cooperative Stores).
BIRMINGHAM: 147 New St.
BISHOP AUCKLAND: Newgate End.
BLACKBURN: 29 King William St.
BOLTON: 64-66 Deansgate.
BOURNEMOUTH: 1 Commercial Rd.
BRADFORD: 26 Kirkgate.
BRADFORD: 8-10 Manchester Rd.
BRIGHTON: 32-33 Western Rd.
BRISTOL: 42 Castle St.
BRISTOL: 5-6 Castle St.
BURNLEY: Corner of Chancery St. and St. James' St.
BURTON-ON-TRENT: 9 Station St.
BURY: 54 Fleet St.
CAMBRIDGE: 32 Petty Cury.
CARDIFF: 24 Queen St.
CARDIFF: 139 Queen St.
CASTLEFORD: 21 Carlton St.
CHELMSFORD: 39 High St.
CHESTERFIELD: 16 Burlington St.
COATBRIDGE: 98 Main St.
COLCHESTER: 18-20 Long Wyre St.
COVENTRY: 25-6 Smithford St.
DARLINGTON: 7 Prebend Row.
DERBY: 14-16 St. Peters St.
DONCASTER: 45 St. Sepulchregate.
DONCASTER: 14 St. Sepulchregate.
DUBLIN: 50 Henry St.
DUNDEE: 40 Murraygate.
DUNFERMLINE: 48 High St.
EDINBURGH: 21 Princes St.
EDINBURGH: 39-41 South Bridge.
EXETER: 73 High St.
GLASGOW: 21-7 Argyle St.
GLASGOW: 130 Sauchiehall St.
GLASGOW: 81 Union St.
GLOUCESTER: 27-9 Northgate St.
GOVAN: 13-15 Burleigh St.
GREENOCK: 36-38 Hamilton St.
GRIMSBY: 6 Freeman St.
HALIFAX: 2-4 Commercial St.
HAMILTON: 45 Quarry St.
HANLEY: 2 Piccadilly.
HEREFORD: 3a St. Peters St.
HIGH WYCOMBE: 7-8 Queens Sq.
HUDDERSFIELD: 17 King St.
HUDDERSFIELD: 45 New St.
HULL: 13-14 Whitefriargate.
HULL: 32 King Edward St.
IPSWICH: 45 Westgate St.
IPSWICH: 12-14 Westgate St.
KEIGHLEY: 44-46 Low St.
KETTERING: 29 Gold St.
KINGS LYNN: 110 High St.
KILMARNOCK: 41 King St.
LEEDS: 155 Lower Briggate (Opp. Dyson's, Jewellers).
LEEDS: 53-55 Vicar Lane.
LEICESTER: 1a Haymarket.
LEICESTER: 8 Silver St.
LEIGH: 13 Bradshawgate.
LINCOLN: 274 High St.
LIVERPOOL: 13 Lord St.
LIVERPOOL: 45 London Rd.
LIVERPOOL: 53-59 Ranelagh St.
MANCHESTER: 42-44 Oldham St.
MANCHESTER: 22-24 Oldham St.
MANCHESTER: 55 Market St. (immediately opp. Clarion Cafe).
MANSFIELD: 8 West Gate.
NEWCASTLE: 30 Bigg Market (1st door from Grainger St.).
NEWCASTLE: 34 Blackett St.
NEWPORT: 19 High St.
NORTH SHIELDS: 5 Saville St.
NORTHAMPTON: 32 Gold St.
NORTHAMPTON: 22 Market Sq.
NORWICH: 16 White Lion St.
NORWICH: 1 Haymarket
NOTTINGHAM: 30 Clumber St.
NOTTINGHAM: 8-9 Beastmarket Hill.
OLDHAM: 107 Yorkshire St.
OLDHAM: 66 Yorkshire St.
PAISLEY: 30 High St.
PARTICK: 354 Dumbarton Road
PLYMOUTH: 2-3 Union St.
PLYMOUTH: 21 Old Town St.
PONTEFRACT: 7 Market Place
PORTSMOUTH: 187-9 Commercial Rd.
PRESTON: 24 Fishergate
PRESTON: 17 Friargate
READING: 84 Broad St.
ROCHDALE: 45 Yorkshire St.
ROTHERHAM: 19 High St.
SALFORD: Regent House, 250 Regent Rd.
SCUNTHORPE: 133 High St.
SHEFFIELD: 1 Haymarket
SHEFFIELD: 96-102 The Moor
SHREWSBURY: 35 Pride Hill
SOUTH SHIELDS: 37½ King St.
SOUTHAMPTON: 26 East St. (opp. Boots the Chemists)
SOUTHPORT: 21 Eastbank St.
ST. HELENS: 18 Ormskirk St.
STOCKPORT: 111 Princes St.
SUNDERLAND: 3-4 Fawcett St.
SWANSEA: 23 High St.
SWANSEA: 3 Oxford St.
SWINDON: 90 Regent St.
WAKEFIELD: 2-4 Jackson's Arcade, Kirkgate
WEST BROMWICH: 193 High St.
WEST HARTLEPOOL: 31 Lynn St.
WIGAN: 18 Wallgate
WOLVERHAMPTON: 11 Dudley St.
WORCESTER, 25 The Cross
YORK: 26-7 Parliament St.

Progress in Education

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Top Row—Third Graders Intent Upon Building Project, Oak Lane Country Day School, Oak Lane, Penna. Picturesque Setting of Episcopal Academy, Overbrook, Philadelphia. A Class in Fine Arts at Rye Country Day School, in Westchester County, N. Y. Middle Row—One Reason Why the Long Session, 9 a. m. to 5 p. m., Succeeds. This Class in Art Chiseling at Riverdale Country Day School, Riverdale, N. Y., Plans and Executes Its Own Designs and Produces Finished Product. Air View of the First Country Day School in the United States, the Gilman School, Baltimore, Md., Established in 1897. (Photo by Curtiss-Wright Flying Service, Baltimore, Md.) Attractive Clublike Atmosphere of the Library at Chicago Latin School. Lower—A Country Day School Kindergartner in Art. The Boat Builders of a Manual Training Room.

The Country Day School As a Significant Trend

Steadily Developing in the United States

By LAWRENCE DURBOROW

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WHAT is a country day school? What is its place in American education today? What claims has it upon the consideration of fathers and mothers who are seeking a safe and sane education for their sons and daughters in these times? These questions arise naturally when one views the remarkable growth of the country day school movement in America during the past two decades and senses its present-day significance as an educational development in this country.

The movement has been tersely described by one of its leaders as "promoting genuine American democracy halfway between the public school and the private school." Even its stanchest adversaries generally admit that as a modern form of preparatory education the country day school has perhaps most successfully withstood the criticism that has recently been leveled against our various educational institutions. Critics of modern schools have been bitter against "overstandardization"; against the impersonal efficiency of mass education. They score the public schools because of their limited cultural apportunities. They attack the private schools because of their social aloofness. The country day school, a liberal, independent type, is not affected by such criticism, according to its sponsors, because it combines the best features of public and private schools—with additional advantages distinctly its own.

A Natural Alliance of Home and School

In offering a definition of the country day school, one should perhaps first say what it is not. A country day school is frequently called a private school. This term is somewhat misleading because it applies properly only to those few schools which are owned by private individuals and operated for profit. Call it rather an "independent" school because its academic life is controlled by trained educators and because it carries on its work under conditions of the greatest possible freedom and initiative.

The essential features of the country day school are a wholesome country location and an extended school day, with supervised recreation in every pupil's program. The fundamental plan is for the student to have the advantages of boarding school life as far as possible, without actual separation from the home. The school program is flexible, yet designed to give the most thorough scholastic preparation for college in ideal surroundings, under the best of influences. The student generally spends the entire day at school. He has a substantial lunch or dinner in the middle of the day. He follows a well-balanced, full-day program with the guidance and companionship of the experienced masters.

Popular With Parents

The rapid growth of the country day school movement can be accounted for because of its tremendous appeal to parents. Families who preferred not to send their boys and girls to boarding school, or could not afford to do so, quickly responded to the plan which permitted their children to live at home, but cared for their education all day in country surroundings, provided proper facilities for the right kind of play, and eliminated the necessity for home work until the child was old enough to be responsible for himself The opinion is constantly gaining acceptance that, given proper home conditions and control, this method of education admirably fits present-day conditions.

The country day school movement had its beginnings with the Gilman School, founded in Baltimore in 1897. At the present time there are nearly 200 recognized country day schools clustered about the large population centers all over the United States. The earliest schools were for boys only. Country day schools for girls, as well as coeduiational types, have been established in recent years. As these schools are usually found in the environs of large metropolitan areas, naturally, the largest numbers are in the eastern and middle-western states, notably Massachusetts, New York, New Jersey, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Ohio, Michigan, Illinois, Minnesota, Missouri. Representatives are found in the South, particularly in Louisiana, Florida and Texas, and throughout the West, especially in California.

Noncommercial

Practically all country day schools are operated on a nonprofit-making basis. Some of them are incorporated as parent-owned institutions, the parents buying noninterest-bearing certificates. Others are chartered by the state board of regents or as state corporations, operated under a board of trustees. As a rule the trustees are prominent business and professional men in their communities. Comparatively low operating costs make it possible for the country day schools to have the competent faculty of a boarding school—men and women who live a normal life in the community.

Teachers in the country day school, partly on account of the longer day, are well paid. They are experienced and able. They are men and women with the ideals and enthusiasms of youth, who can lead, train and inspire boys and girls on the athletic field as well as in the classroom. The unusually close association of the students with the faculty members, both in studies and in sports, is one of the desirable features of such schools. As in the boarding school, the students are together all day, in the classroom, on the athletic field, and in many other school activities, such as the school paper, school orchestra, student council, debating society, and dramatic club. School spirit thrives and grows. In the evening the student is back in the family circle, and within the confines of parental influence.

Significance

What is the modern value of the country day school? Charles Bertram Newton, head of the Pingry School in Elizabeth, N. J., says:

"Children who grow up at home, enjoying the benefits of this plan are not cut off for nine months of the year from the natural environment of their future lives. They are not isolated from the other sex, from the church, from home friends. They do not become practically strangers in their own home communities. Most of them go away to college. College life furnishes wider contacts and a larger degree of independence at a time of life when boys and girls usually can better benefit by these things than at the school age. So preparing for college at home does not mean that they will become provincial. It does promote an interest, a home feeling in their own community, a feeling which the country day school tries definitely to develop. Civic responsibility and community interest, so necessary to good citizenship, are surely worth cultivating."

Stressing some of the broader accomplishments, Harry A. Peters, headmaster of the University School in Cleveland, recently said:

"These schools educate, in a vigorous intellectual way, a considerable group of men who contribute large amounts of time, money and energy to the solution of civic and social problems of their communities. These schools have the facilities and the freedom to try out new educational ideas and they hand on to the public schools the proved results of these experiments."

What is regarded as a more subtle advantage is the opportunity for close coöperation between the school and the parents. "The schools of today," writes George E. Carmichael, headmaster of the Brunswick School in Greenwich, Conn., "must prepare our youth to solve the problems of tomorrow. The modern country day school provides a type of education winning favor among families who desire for their children a training in steadiness, fearlessness and adaptability." Concerted effort is directed on the interesting and difficult task of guiding the development of the growing boy and girl. The country day school, by sharing the parents' confidence, can be of immense help. Very often the adolescent child is totally misjudged by parents, while his teachers, who have had far wider experience with young people, are not unduly surprised or disheartened at transient erratic tendencies.

Show Excellent College Rating

"The college records of country day school graduates clearly indicate the very high standards of college preparatory work done in such schools," states John deQ. Briggs, headmaster of the St. Paul Academy, St. Paul Minn. "And I believe that in general the boy who enters college directly from a good home which has worked in conjunction with a good country day school will begin his college career with better poise and with less objectionable sophistication than the average graduate of even a good boarding school."

The conservative colleges, particularly those which admit by examination only, are steadily raising the standard of their entrance requirements. The thorough preparation of mind and character required to enable boys and girls to meet this test has naturally become an important responsibility of the country day school.

Competition Does Not Enter

Between the public school and country day school there is no question of rivalry. Today the public schools, especially in the cities, are almost invariably larger and more crowded than they were 20 years ago. While they have much finer buildings and equipment, they are overwhelmed by numbers. Much individual attention, either in work or play, is not expected of them, and only in rare instances can they provide sufficient play-space or training for more than the members of the school teams. The establishment of schools which will reduce their congestion, even to a small extent, is just so much to the good. Moreover, the independent enterprise, by the fact that it is small and freer to experiment, may, and frequently does contribute to the solution of educational problems common to both.

Nor does any conflict arise between the country day school and the boarding school. Some country day schools, in fact, have small boarding departments for a few full-time or five-day students. The latter spend their week-ends at home. There is and always will be a place for both types. The advantages of the boarding school for some children are obvious and well known. It is acknowledged that such schools do as much to develop character and poise as do the country day schools. But the real home, the home that cares and does its part, with the coöperation of the country day school, has the advantage, simply because it is home.

Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia University, speaking at the twenty-fifth anniversary of the founding of the Riverdale Country Day School, located at the Hudson River, just outside of New York, said:

"English-speaking peoples have reserved for themselves a very large share in the process of education, and have not devolved control of education entirely upon government. We have left citizens and communities free to develop and to patronize these institutions of education which give opportunity for experimentation, for the exercise of those influences in which individuals so profoundly believe, and thereby render a tremendous service to the nation of which we are a part."

Frank S. Hackett, headmaster of the Riverdale Country School since its founding, enlarged upon this viewpoint in a recently published article, particularly directed to metropolitan parents:

Free to Support the One They Like

"It is the glory of our American form of education," states Mr. Hackett, "that parents who believe in a different type of education from that developed under public administration may unite to provide it. Those who prefer the small unit to the huge, the personal to the impersonal, the religious for example, to that in which any mention of religion is contrary to public policy, or the untrammeled consideration of the state of society, to a positive ban upon discussion of conditions political, social or economic, have only to seek the kind of school they desire, and, if they find it, to support it."

The revolutionary changes that have taken place in American education during the past 30 years have evoked many grave problems. In meeting these problems the place of the country day school is clearly defined. It is the type of independent school, which, by dealing with children in small groups, has evolved ever better and more effective methods of educational procedure. It is this type of school which is mainly concerned with the ideals of cultural education. And it is this type of school which can provide any kind of specialized training required by the mind or character of the individual child. In these ways it appears that the existence and rapid growth of the country day school are abundantly justified, and that it will continue to make a unique and neecssary contribution to education for many years to come.

Advertising—and You

XVIII—The Place of the Newspaper or Magazine

By ARTHUR T. LEWIS

Advertising Writer and Executive

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN A certain middle western city, not long ago, a woman left several dresses to be cleaned at a shop whose advertisement she had read in her local newspaper. The day for delivery passed without return of the garments. Inquiry disclosed that they had been lost. Adjustment was

requested but repeatedly delayed. Finally the case was reported to the newspaper in which the advertisement had appeared.

"My dear Madam," said the newspaper representative. "You should have reported this sooner. We shall make inquiry at once. Meanwhile, there will be no more advertising accepted from this firm until the matter is cleared up." A satisfactory adjustment soon followed.

This indicates that, even where no fraud may be intended, the reputable publication recognizes its responsibility to the reader for the advertising which appears in its columns. Publishers were among the first to perceive the undermining effect of poor advertising and raise their voices against it. They were particularly well equipped to make the crusade as they could wield a potent weapon—the closing of their columns to such advertising. The case of patent medicines is an example. Less than half a century ago a multitude of nostrums—some worthless, many actually harmful—provided a large part of advertising volume. In 1892 one leading women's magazine announced it would print no more patent medicine advertisements and others followed suit. No other means save government legislation could have had so immediate and far-reaching an effect.

Certain publications now go so far as to conduct investigations and tests of products before accepting their advertising. Some of these award emblems of approval to those meeting the requirements. So important are these deemed by advertisers that they go to great lengths to win approval and incorporate the emblem not only in their advertisements but also on the packages.

Considering, as he must do, the reader first, the publisher can by no means forget his responsibility to the advertiser. To him he sells, not merely "space" but "circulation." Time was when the entire number of copies printed was offered as circulation. Plain honesty required a statement of the number actually delivered to readers—the "net paid." It is recorded by one of the first publishers to adopt this policy that advertising actually increased as a result, even though at first he had apparently a smaller circulation to offer.

The need for uniform practice led in 1914 to the formation of the Audit Bureau of Circulation, which now includes 1517 publisher members as well as a number of advertisers and advertising agencies. At first the chief duty of the A. B C.—as it is called—was a periodic and impartial audit of net paid circulation. Gradually the service has been extended to include an analysis of circulation as indicated by the way it is obtained, the geographic distribution and other factors.

Readers, however, are not valuable merely as readers. It is their responsiveness that counts. This depends partly upon reader interest and, to an even larger degree, upon reader confidence. The higher the standard for editorial and news content of a periodical and the more rigid its requirements for advertising the greater becomes its trustworthiness to you—the reader—and the more valuable its space to the advertiser.

NEXT WEEK—"THE READER'S OBLIGATION"

ART
United States

The Evanston Academy of Fine Arts
Fine and Commercial Art
SUMMER SCHOOL
In Chicago's Most Beautiful Suburb
A Well-Planned Program for Beginners. Special Work for Advanced Students and Artists. Teachers' Training Course. Junior Art and Dramatic Classes.
Write for Catalogue
Room 800, 636 Church St., EVANSTON, ILL.

BUSINESS
United States

SUMMER SECRETARIAL COURSES Three months and longer—to meet every demand. A distinctive quality school training for business positions. Free Placement Service. ¶ Start any Monday—day or evening. Write or telephone (State 1881) for free catalog.
THE GREGG COLLEGE
6 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Illinois

GIRLS' and BOYS' SCHOOLS
England

Paxton Park
Beautifully situated in its own extensive grounds.
Within easy reach of London and Cambridge, offers Home and First-Class Tuition for boys and girls up to University Standard.
Write to the Secretary
Paxton Park, Huntingdonshire

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The Home Forum

A Bonfire on the Beach

LOGS in the fireplace were piled high and flames swept up the chimney with a roar. Long tapering pennants fluttered upward; a fiery fringe clung to the logs, and occasionally an overenthusiastic demon leaped into the air and vanished. Danny sat on a hassock at our feet, his elbows on his knees, his round little chin pressed into the palms of his hands. David was deep in the divan beside me, his legs extended to a footstool. I was knitting.

Danny looked bronze and Puck-like, his eyes half-closed, and a smile turning the corners of his mouth. Soon the words came, shyly at first, and then more boldly as he pictured to us the things which he saw in the flames. Painted Indians and prancing horses. The sharp snapping of the logs was the report of guns. And so he wove for us, out of the highly colored thread of his imagination, a tale of courageous hearts and conquering heroes.

"Do you see pictures in the fire, Daddy?" he asked as he finished.

"Yes, Danny boy," David replied. "I think we all see things in the flames. They warm our hearts and melt away the barriers. Forgotten dreams and fancies come pouring forth to live again. As we grow up and learn more and more of practical things, facts become uppermost in the mind and dreams sink deeper and deeper until they rest forgotten in the bottom of the heart. That is, until we sit before a flaming log. Then, as if by magic, facts melt into fancies, and dreams become real. So, Danny, remember as you grow up, that while facts are important, indispensable things, so are dreams, too. I want you to sit often before a fire."

"Oh, yes, Daddy," he promised quickly. "I will. I like fireplaces, and bonfires, and things." He paused. "Mummy, where's the driftwood powder Auntie sent me for Christmas? Let's use it now."

In a scamper which left the rugs askew, he was off and back again in a moment, shaking the powder generously over the logs.

"It looks like the bonfire we had on the beach last summer." Danny spoke in quick recollection. "'Member?"

We did and, watching the colorful ribbons of flame, our minds went back to that bonfire on the beach.

* * *

There had been a storm for several days, and seaweed, like a thick and tangled vine, bordered the shore. We gathered its fruitage in our arms and staggered over the beach with awkward loads. When at last we had finished, we stood back to survey the result.

"Why, it's a bonfire—man!" shouted Danny in excitement. "See!"

And sure enough, there he was, with an angular body of driftwood and a tangled mop of brushwood hair, crowned jauntily with a tar barrel. When we set out for the beach again that night, the earth and sea had dissolved into a blackness of which the height and depth could not be measured, a blackness which only steepled flames could fathom. Balls of light from our torches bounced ahead along the field and down the narrow path through the woods. The words which we spoke were instantly swallowed up in an ebon vastness out of the remoteness of which gleamed Orion with his sword and belt, the Great Dipper and the North Star. The sea spoke, too, in measured tones, and the salty tang of its breath mingled with the spicy odor of pines and spruces.

The bank shelved steeply where the mighty shovel of the sea had scooped it out. We traced the beach below with our lights. Directly beneath us it lay like hammered silver, dented with a thousand footprints; but where the recent tide had left its wetness, it was smooth and dull as pewter.

With a few curls of birch bark we started a blaze, feeding it with twigs and chips until it developed an appetite for more solid food. Cautiously it tasted the larger sticks, growing bolder and bolder as it devoured the kindling and smacked its lips. The children's faces were flushed. They shouted and gesticulated; and mocking shadows danced eerily behind them.

The flames touched the brushwood. There was a flash along the network, a crackling like hundreds of firecrackers; and, like fireworks, it was quickly over. Sparks soared off on fitful breezes, glimmered, vanished. The tar barrel settled low over the fire and black curls of smoke seeped through. With a suddenness which sent us hopping back to a respectful distance, a host in flaming armor charged forth on fiery steeds with lances poised. On they galloped like the wind, hurling their spears into the darkness. Back, back went the shadows to the banks above. The curve of beach shone clear as a new moon. The battle was won.

The surf was white on the edge of blackness, and we ventured to its frothy border. Danny shouted in high excitement as a small fish flipped at his feet and slithered away in a rescuing wave. A school of herring was dangerously close to the shore. The black waters were boiling. There was a glint of silver and a sound like the soft pattering of rain upon the water.

The circle of light grew smaller. The waiting shadows advanced, and darkness reclaimed the beach.

* * *

Danny climbed up between David and me on the divan.

"That was a dandy bonfire, wasn't it, Daddy? I like bonfires," he said drowsily, leaning his head against my shoulder.

"Yes, son, we all do," replied David, "and I think we come honestly by our love for them. They have blazed through the ages, marking the trail of civilization. The council fires of the Indians were solemn affairs. Tall and straight stood the chieftain in the copper glow. Round about him sat the red men, and in their midst, its strong light searching the emotionless faces, rose the bonfire like a wigwam.

"Then came the white men, Danny. Clearings appeared in the matted woodland along the New England coast, and in each one shone the ruby blaze of a camp fire. Soon they spread to the westward, and plumes of smoke seeped through the forests; embers glowed beside swift rivers and, like the fiery cross, these bonfires were carried on and on by the pioneers until they spanned the continent and came to the end of their journey on the shores of the Pacific."

"Go on, Daddy; tell some more," urged Danny in sleepy contentment.

And so we talked of the various bonfires we had known. Bonfires in the woods where leafy boughs shut out the sky, where gleaming eyes stared out of blackness, and the forest was dark and awesome. But at the beach the span of sky is clear and open. The ocean murmurs and we know its voice. The beach is a friendly thing, and a driftwood blaze unites them all.

J. R. B.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by MARY BAKER EDDY

An International Daily Newspaper

Published daily, except Sundays and holidays, by THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass.

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to THE EDITORIAL BOARD OF THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR. If the return of manuscripts is desired, each manuscript must be accompanied by a stamped and addressed envelope, but the Monitor Editorial Board does not hold itself responsible for such communications.

Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:
One year . . $9.00 Three months $2.25
Six months . $4.50 One month . . . 75c
Single copies, 5 cents

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The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world.

Those who may desire to purchase the Monitor regularly from any news stand where it is not on sale are requested to notify The Christian Science Publishing Society.

Cost of remailing copies of the Monitor is as follows:

Foreign		United States	
14 pages	3c	14 pages	2c
16 to 22 pages	4½c	16 to 22 pages	3c
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32 pages	7½c	32 pages	5c

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Published by
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

Publishers of
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE JOURNAL
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SENTINEL
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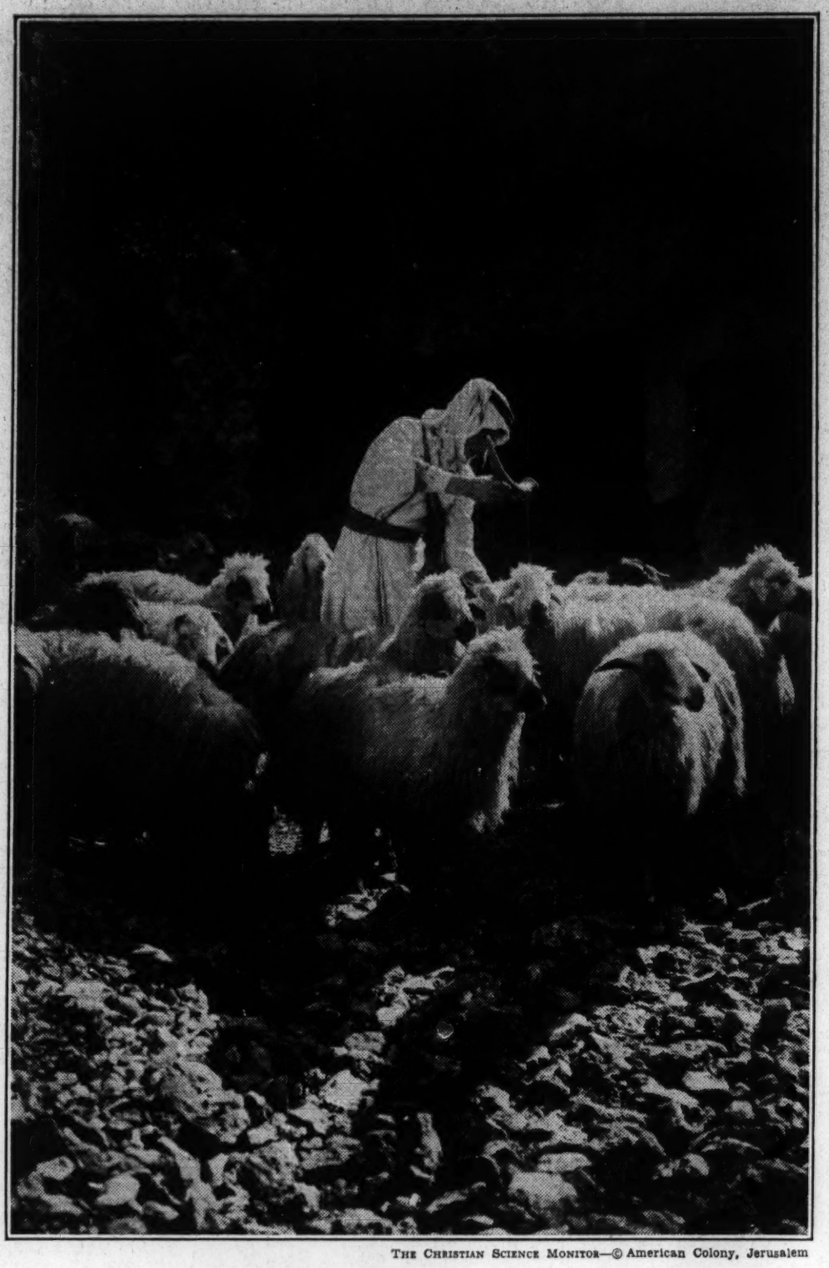

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A Modern Shepherd of Palestine

OF ALL the Psalms that have been handed down through the ages, is any so beloved as David's Twenty-Third? So simple, so intimate, so tender and so strong.

Some authorities think the Shepherd-King was reviewing his dual life, starting with his pastoral experience and deviating in the middle to a regal banquet; but, as William Allan Knight has presented it in his "Song of Our Syrian Guest," it is a shepherd song throughout. To understand it fully, one should study the topography of the land and the customs of the people where David lived.

The scene has a summer setting. Clearly, the composer of the Twenty-third Psalm, in his beautiful metaphor, describes the time when he "led" his sheep to "still waters" and "green pastures," remembering, too, the valleys where the "shadow of death" lingered, and the fear of enemies hovered near.

Palestine is a country of hills and valleys watered by the "dew of heaven." It is a dry land, having a short, wet season, when about twenty-seven inches of rain should fall, and a long summer without any rain. The water courses, with few exceptions, dry up, and flocks and herds have a hard time to find pasture and water. Of necessity, history clusters around the springs and brooks that flow continuously.

Following the path over Mount Scopus, through the village of Anathoth, the birthplace of Jeremiah, one descends into a steep gorge where there is a copious spring called Ein Farrah. To this oasis, in the summer, shepherds from all over Judea and Benjamin gather with their flocks. David must often have led his father's sheep thither.

"The Lord is my Shepherd, I shall not want." True, they will not want, because the Good Shepherd has sought a place of "green pastures" and "still waters." It may take them miles away from their villages, to which they cannot return at night. But there is no choice, for grass around the village has dried up, water is scarce, and so to Ein Farrah they wend their way.

It is difficult for people of other lands to comprehend such conditions, for in those countries summer is the time for grass to grow and for brooks and springs to be replenished by melting snows. In the "Land of Sacred Story" one can travel for miles and miles and never see running water except in winter, and then only during or just after a heavy downpour. The soil is rich, however; and as soon as it has been refreshed with rain, it responds immediately and the countrysides are covered with beautiful flowers—"Solomon in all his glory was not arrayed like one of these."

Palestine possesses one of the largest floras of any country of its size. Gorgeous scarlet anemones, the "lily of the field," grow in Judæa, while in Galilee the predominating colors are mauve, white and pink. There is no place too rocky for cyclamen, with its pert little blossoms and beautifully variegated leaves, to grow. Lupins of vivid blue mix with yellow mustard, carpets of Egyptian pinks, and masses of mallow, pheasants' eyes that look like blood drops in a mass of green foliage abound, and orchids, iris and arums mingle with many other varieties, too numerous to describe. All this beauty for a short time, and then, alas! a long, dry summer follows, when every green blade vanishes.

So the Good Shepherd, who has found *"green pastures"* and has led his flock to *"still waters,"* has restored their soul in very truth, and has led them in *"paths of righteousness for His name's sake."*

Sheep are timid animals, but *"I will fear no evil: for Thou art with me; Thy rod and Thy staff they comfort me."* The Palestine shepherd leads his sheep; he does not drive them; and, as they follow in the narrow path, they are reassured of his presence, for he taps on the stones with his rod or staff as he goes along. The heavy rod or lighter staff, with the sling, are the shepherd's only weapons.

"My cup runneth over." How naturally the Psalmist leads on to the end of a hot day, after a steep climb. This verse fits exactly into the theory that he was returning from Ein Farrah. Anathoth would naturally be the first stopping place and it is one of the many villages with a cistern as its only water supply. Quite often, beside the cistern, is a natural hole in the rock; or, failing that, a huge stone or carved capital (which once crowned a pillar of some ancient building), is turned upside down and hollowed, to be used as a watering trough. With the aid of a leathern bucket and a rope, the water is drawn up. The shepherd sings as he works, for the rain has come, the land is refreshed, the cisterns contain water, and he pours the cool fluid into the "cup" faster than the sheep drink, and lo it "runneth over," an assurance that there is plenty. They continue their climb, leisurely grazing as they wend their homeward way. The shepherd reviews his summer. His heart is filled with thankfulness that he was able to lead his sheep to pasture and water, that enemies were conquered and that difficulties have been overcome. *"Surely goodness and mercy shall follow me all the days of my life,"* he sings, with a heart full of praise to Yaveh.

E. S. V.

Garden Charm

Every garden has its particular charm, and rarely is one to be seen from which we can turn without having gained a new idea of a color arrangement, of certain plants in wonderful perfection, of something which gives delight and inspiration. The little gardens about laborers' cottages, where the few flowers mean so much to the man or woman who cares for them in moments before or after a long day's toil, touch the heart as no great garden can, however complete, with all that nature and art combined are able to accomplish.

Every lover of flowers has her own ideas upon the subject of gardening. My ideal garden is one a little distance from the house and so surrounded by trees and enclosed by hedges that the windows of the house cannot look down upon it. A lovely out-of-doors room, as it were, neat and orderly as the rooms of the house; every plant brought to its highest development, and nature, trained by man, giving constant and luxuriant bloom; where the green setting of trees, hedges, box edging and fine turf, and the color blending without a jarring note, fill us with a sense of delight and thanksgiving for the beauty of the spot. A place where we may walk or talk, read or work, quite unobserved, with the sunshine all around, yet seated in cool shade, the murmuring of falling water, together with the exquisite notes of the song sparrow, or the liquid call of the cat-bird in our ears.

Where can any place on this earth be found more exquisite and peaceful?—From HELENA RUTHERFURD ELY'S "Color Arrangements of Flowers." (In Scribner's Magazine for March, 1910.)

Skerryvore: The Parallel

Here all is sunny, and when the truant gull
Skims the green level of the lawn, his wing
Dispetals roses; here the house is framed
Of kneaded brick and the plumed mountain pine,
Such clay as artists fashion and such wood
As the tree-climbing urchin breaks. But there
Eternal granite hewn from the living isle
And dowelled with brute iron, rears a tower
That from its wet foundation to its crown
Of glittering glass, stands, in the sweep of winds,
Immovable, immortal, eminent.

—From "The Poems and Ballads of ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON."

In a Japanese Theatre

The theatre has always been a favorite form of recreation among the Japanese, and especially beloved of the Japanese woman, for it is her only amusement, and the only public place where she may accompany her husband.

The theatre of old Japan, with its strutting legendary heroes, its ancient costumes, and actors who carried their own lanterns in order to light the expressions of their faces, is practically a thing of the past. While many of the old customs still survive, modern inventions and appliances have been grafted upon them with the effect of producing some startling contrasts. The Japs, eager to grasp European ideas and fashions, have made use of some, but left many as they have been for generations.

For instance, in the most progressive and up-to-date theatre in Tokyo they have electric lights (no footlights, however), and a European orchestra, but still make the exits and entrances along a raised platform running back through the theatre above the heads of the people. This platform is called "The Flowery Way," and has been used for generations. . . .

The entire floor of the theatre is divided into little boxes about four feet square, by partitions not more than four or five inches high. About five yen are paid for these boxes, and they hold four people, who kneel on matting rugs.

The best seats are the boxes along the sides of the balcony, which also hold four people, and cost six yen. As a yen is worth fifty cents of American money, it may be seen that the prices of Japanese theatres, by comparison with those of Europe or America, are very reasonable.

Cheaper seats are to be had back of a walkway on the lower floor, and the cheapest of all are in the back part of the balcony, which compares with the gallery in an American theatre. . . .

The play proceeds through several acts, to a European or American in rather disjointed manner and without much sequence, but with no lack of fine acting.

Just before the last act the ushers bring in the sandals and clogs that have been checked, so there will be no confusion and delay when the theatre is out.

But three days are allowed for rehearsal, and in that time they must be letter perfect, for a Japanese audience is a critical one.

Approbation is announced by clapping the hands, but audible comments are frequent.—From "Smiling 'Round the World," by MARSHALL P. WILDER. (Fung & Wagnalls Co., Publishers, 1908.)

Receiving

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE period of adjustment through which the world is passing calls primarily for adjustment in individual thinking. This adjustment is a transference from reliance on material beliefs to reliance on spiritual resources. The human consciousness might be likened to a cumbersome cable made up of numberless strands of human thought which must undergo renovation and cleansing. One of these phases of thought has to do with giving and receiving.

More than one person who has heretofore been in a position to enjoy the pleasure of giving has been forced by changed circumstances into assuming the opposite rôle of receiving. It is an entirely new experience, to which many find it difficult to adapt themselves.

It is indeed blessed to give. Only those who have known this blessedness are fitted to attempt the telling of that peace and satisfaction which whole-hearted and cheerful generosity brings. Many who have learned the lesson of giving are not, however, so willing to learn the lesson of receiving. But this task being before them, it is the part of wisdom to set speedily about its mastery.

To be under the necessity of receiving favors from those upon whom, perhaps, we have been accustomed to bestow them; to be compelled to accept benefits from those sometimes quite unknown to us and wholly unacquainted with our former mode of living, may humble pride and bring a flood of resentment and self-pity. The human mind is more than a little apt to contend vigorously that it is unjust that one should be denied the enjoyment of so worthy a privilege as giving, and that it is unfair that one should now become a recipient instead of a donor. Christian Science, as presented to the world by Mary Baker Eddy, its Discoverer and Founder, holds the only healing for this state of thought. Through the application of the truths it sets forth, its students are learning to make this adjustment satisfactorily and gracefully—not by the misty light of mortal thought, but by the clear light which emanates from divine Mind.

Jesus stressed the necessity of a childlike state of thought as a prime essential to harmonious thinking and acting. "Except ye be converted, and become as little children, ye shall not enter into the kingdom of heaven," was the arresting way in which he put it. In her textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mrs. Eddy writes (p. 291), "Heaven is not a locality, but a divine state of Mind." This explanation makes possible the complete understanding of Jesus' words. His assertion was no mere admonition—it went much deeper than that. It was the simple, but profound statement of a fundamental law of happiness and successful living. Upon this childlike attitude depends the ability to learn how to be a gracious receiver. Children are normally receptive to any good which comes their way. Without quibbling or questioning they welcome good as their natural right. All of us have seen this exemplified.

Through Mrs. Eddy's spiritual interpretation of the Lord's Prayer (Science and Health, pp. 16, 17) we learn to say, *"Our Father-Mother God, all-harmonious."* Along with this beautiful truth of God's complete and all-inclusive parenthood we couple the statement of James, "Every good gift and every perfect gift is from above, and cometh down from the Father of lights, with whom is no variableness, neither shadow of turning." Every good gift—every one! No matter through what agency it comes, we must instantly and constantly know that the gift is from God. He transmits His benefits in accordance with His holy purpose, and the giver and the receiver alike share his blessing.

The avenue through which we receive may be to us wholly unexpected and undreamed of, perhaps widely at variance with our human choice. Just here is likely to be the adult's line of divergence from the childlike manner of spontaneous acceptance. Just here, then, the correction must be made. By instantly reverting to the truth that the gift comes from God, we may at once destroy any false sense of hesitancy, obligation, or embarrassment. It will then be to us as if someone had placed in our hands a precious gift which our Father had intrusted to him for safe delivery.

After all, is reluctant acceptance of any good anything more than a token of selfishness? Having known the joyful experience of giving, dare we think it right, or loving, or in any wise a fulfillment of the Golden Rule to deny that same joy to another?

Mrs. Eddy has further enriched our understanding of the Scriptures by her spiritual interpretation of the twenty-third Psalm, the last of which reads (*ibid.*, p. 578), "And I will dwell in the house [the consciousness] of [LOVE] for ever." Is it not well worth our while to cultivate this sweet consciousness of ever present, always operative, constantly bestowing divine Love, whose gifts far exceed our capacity of enjoyment, and whose ways and means surpass all human conjecture?

Is not the art of gracious receiving quite as necessary to learn as is the art of cheerful and kindly giving?

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

Recevoir

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

LA PÉRIODE d'ajustement par laquelle le monde passe actuellement exige avant tout la mise au point du penser individuel: il s'agit de reporter sur les ressources spirituelles la confiance que nous avions accordée aux croyances matérielles. Nous pouvons comparer la conscience humaine à un câble fort pesant, composé d'innombrables fils de pensée qui doivent tous être nettoyés et rénovés. L'un de ces fils correspondrait à l'acte de donner et de recevoir.

Après avoir longtemps joui du plaisir de pouvoir donner, plus d'une personne s'est vue forcée par les circonstances d'accepter le rôle contraire. Recevoir est dans ce cas une expérience tout à fait nouvelle, à laquelle il n'est pas toujours facile de s'adapter.

Il y a vraiment du bonheur à donner. Il faut avoir connu ce bonheur pour être à même de décrire la paix et la satisfaction que procure une générosité sincère et joyeuse. Or bien des personnes qui ont appris à donner, sont moins désireuses d'apprendre à recevoir. Mais puisque cette leçon doit être apprise, il serait sage de s'y appliquer le plus promptement possible.

Être obligés de recevoir les faveurs de ceux auxquels nous avons peut-être eu coutume de faire du bien; être forcés d'accepter les bienfaits de ceux qui nous sont parfois totalement inconnus et qui ne soupçonnent pas notre ancienne manière de vivre, —ceci dans certains cas nous humilie, provoque une vague de ressentiment, et nous induit à nous apitoyer sur notre propre sort. L'entendement humain soutient volontiers avec véhémence qu'il est injuste de se voir privé d'un privilège aussi louable que celui de donner; qu'il n'est pas équitable d'en être réduit à recevoir au lieu de continuer à offrir. Pour cet état mental, la Science Chrétienne, présentée au monde par Mary Baker Eddy, qui en est la Découvreuse et la Fondatrice, offre le seul remède possible. En appliquant les vérités qu'expose cette Science, ceux qui l'étudient apprennent à faire de bonne grâce l'ajustement nécessaire, non point d'après les vagues lueurs de la pensée mortelle, mais à la vive lumière que projette l'Entendement divin.

Jésus appuya sur la nécessité d'un état mental semblable à celui du petit enfant comme étant la condition essentielle de l'harmonie mentale et pratique. "Si vous ne changez et si vous ne devenez comme de petits enfants, vous n'entrerez point dans le royaume des cieux:" telle est l'expression frappante dont il se servit. A la page 291 de son livre de texte, *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Écritures (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures)*, Mrs. Eddy écrit: "Le ciel n'est pas une localité, mais un état divin de l'Entendement." Cette explication nous permet de comprendre toute la portée des paroles de Jésus. Son assertion était beaucoup plus qu'un conseil: c'était l'exposé simple mais profond d'une loi fondamentale ayant trait au bonheur et au succès véritable. A moins d'adopter cette attitude enfantine, nul ne peut apprendre à recevoir les bienfaits avec grâce. L'enfant est naturellement réceptif à l'égard du bien qu'il rencontre. Sans ergoter ni douter, il accepte le bien comme étant ce qui lui revient de droit. Ici chacun de nous pourrait citer des exemples à l'appui.

Grâce à l'interprétation spirituelle que Mrs. Eddy nous a donnée de l'Oraison Dominicale (*Science et Santé*, pp. 16, 17), nous apprenons à dire: *"Notre Père-Mère Dieu, tout harmonieux."* A cette belle vérité qui déclare la parenté de Dieu, inclusive et complète, nous associons ce qu'affirme Jacques: "Toute grâce excellente et tout don parfait viennent d'en haut et descendent du Père des lumières, en qui il n'y a aucune variation ni aucune ombre de changement." Tout don parfait—sans exception! Quel qu'en soit le canal, nous devons reconnaître à l'instant et toujours que le don vient de Dieu. Dieu transmet Ses bienfaits conformément à Ses desseins sacrés; et Sa bénédiction enrichit celui qui reçoit comme celui qui donne.

La voie par laquelle nous recevons n'est quelquefois pas du tout celle que nous avions prévue ou même imaginée; elle s'écarte peut-être beaucoup de ce que nous aurions choisi au point de vue humain. C'est sans doute ici que la conduite de l'adulte diffère de celle de l'enfant, qui accepte sans arrière-pensée ce qu'on lui donne. Aussi est-ce précisément ici que la rectification doit se faire. En ayant immédiatement recours à la vérité selon laquelle le don vient de Dieu, nous pouvons détruire d'emblée tout faux sens d'hésitation, d'obligation ou d'embarras. Dès lors la situation deviendra pour nous aussi naturelle que si quelqu'un plaçait entre nos mains un don précieux que notre Père lui aurait confié pour qu'il nous fût intégralement remis.

N'est-ce pas somme toute un signe d'égoïsme que de n'accepter le bien qu'à contrecœur? Si nous avons eu nous-mêmes le bonheur de donner, oserons-nous penser qu'il soit juste, aimable, ou conforme à la Règle d'Or, de vouloir refuser cette même joie à d'autres?

Mrs. Eddy enrichit encore notre intelligence des Écritures par son interprétation spirituelle du psaume vingt-troisième, qu'elle conclut ainsi (*ibid.*, p. 578): "Et j'habiterai dans la maison [la conscience] de [L'AMOUR] pour toujours." Ne vaut-il pas la peine de cultiver cette douce conscience de l'Amour divin toujours présent, toujours efficace, qui dispense constamment ses bienfaits,—dont les largesses dépassent de beaucoup notre capacité d'en jouir, dont les voies et les moyens surpassent toutes les conjectures humaines?

Sachons donc recevoir les bienfaits avec grâce et donner gaiement, avec bienveillance. Ne sont-ce pas là deux arts qu'il est également nécessaire d'apprendre?

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications de la Science Chrétienne en français écrire à La Société de Publications de la Science Chrétienne (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, Etats-Unis.

Signature of Spring

New Spring with sudden gusty wind and rain
Half-sadly moves across the sorrel hills,
Touching the rigid alder brush to red,
Bending above the narrow brook that spills
Its throaty syllables among the rocks.
Wistfully, on stumbling mountain-ways,
Spring turns to green the pussy-willow stalks,
And sets her signature upon the days
That darken to April twilights filled and ravaged
By the frogs' first crying, silver-sweet and savage.

FRANCES FROST.

Measures

Measure grist by the millful,
Dew by the daffodilful,
April clouds by the skyful,
Tears by Ophelia's eyeful;
Measure leaves by the elmful,
Slaves by the tyrant's realmful,
Green-capped gnomes by the hillful,
Rhymes by Romeo's quilliful;
Measure sweets by the jarful,
Dreams by the brooding starful,
Robes by the bridal chestful,
Songs by the Bobolink's breastful;
Thorns by the rose's stemful,
Gems by the diademful,
Gold and dust by the cartful,
Only love by the heartful.

—KATHARINE LEE BATES, in "Yellow Clover." (New York: Dutton.)

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HARRY I. HUNT
Publishers' Agent
107 Falmouth St., Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

Over 100 Golf Stars Pass The Qualifying Test

Ninety-nine Professionals and 19 Amateurs Survive Sectional Play

NEW YORK, May 16 (AP)—The field which will set out in pursuit of the national open golf championship at the North Shore Country Club, Glencoe, near Chicago, June 8, will consist of 130 professionals and 21 amateurs.

That much was determined yesterday when 99 professionals and 19 amateurs survived the annual sectional qualifying round and joined the 31 pros and two simon-pures who automatically qualified for the Chicago grind by finishing among the first 30 and ties in the 1932 championship.

Play in yesterday's 36-hole qualifying test, played in 20 districts, developed few surprises although perhaps a dozen well-known figures failed to make the grade. Among these were Charles Evans Jr., former amateur and open champion; Jock Hutchison, once holder of the British open crown; George Sargent who won the national open in 1909, Emmett French, Alex Ayton, Charley Hall and a scattering few young but formidable amateurs such as Gene Homans and Jack Westland, runners-up respectively, for the national amateur championships of 1930 and 1931, and Charley Yates, Georgia state titleholder, Roland Mackenzie, former Walker Cup player, withdrew just before play began in the Denver district.

On the other side of the picture, two former holders of the open title, Johnny Farrell and Cyril Walker, successfully qualified as did a number of other leading professionals including Horton Smith, member of the 1933 Ryder Cup team; Al Watrous, Johnny Golden, Willie Klein, Tony Manero, Joe Turnesa, Al Espinosa, John Revolta and Roland Hancock.

Among the amateur qualifiers were Gus Moreland, Walker Cup player, Neil White, California amateur titleholder, George Dawson, who set the scoring pace in the Chicago district, Lester Bolstad, former Big Ten intercollegiate champion, and Maurice McCarthy, former United States intercollegiate king.

Francis Schneider of Dallas and Leonard Dodson of Springfield, Mo., turned in the best scores. Schneider qualified at Dallas with 139 and Dodson equaled that figure in the Kansas City trials. Bolstad, Schneider and Tom Talbot, who qualified at Kansas City, all posted 18-hole scores of 68, the best reported.

An oddity came in the St. Louis sector where brothers, Bill, Francis and Ray Schwartz, took three of the four qualifying positions.

The exempt list, headed by the champion, Gene Sarazen, includes Bobby Cruickshank, T. Philip Perkins, Leo H. Diegel, Wiffy Cox, Bill Burke, Harry Cooper, Olin A. Dutra, Walter C. Hagen, Clarence Clark, Vincent Eldred, Paul Runyan, Henry Ciuci, Ed Dudley, Johnny Goodman, Fred Morrison, Denny Shute, Macdonald Smith, Craig Wood, Tommy Armour, George B. Smith, Joe Kirkwood, Charles Lacey, Mortie Dutra, Jack Patroni, John Fischer, Bob Macdonald, George von Elm, Al Zimmerman, Herman Barron, Tom Creavy, Francis Gallett and Charley Guest. Of these only Goodman and Fischer are amateurs.

The complete list of qualifiers in the sectional tests follows:

Chicago District			
*George Dawson, Chicago	73	76	149
John Revolta, Menominee	76	76	152
Wally Chamberlain, Chicago	75	77	152
Horton Smith, Oak Park	79	75	154
Frank Walsh, Chicago	75	80	155
Ren Smith, Oak Park	76	80	155
W. C. Gordon, Waterloo	77	78	155
Joseph Paletti, Chicago	80	75	155
*D. J. Armstrong Aurora	76	80	156
*Gustave G. Mader, Milwaukee	76	80	156
Harry Hampton, Chicago	83	74	157
Ralph Guldahl, St. Louis	81	76	157
*Harry De May, Chicago	78	79	157
H. J. Kaiser, Racine	81	76	157
Abe Espinosa, Chicago	80	78	158
Eddie Williams, Miami	81	77	158
Kully Schlict, Madison	79	79	158
George Smith, Chicago	81	77	158
Tom Carney, Chicago	82	77	159
John Bird, Menominee Falls	81	78	159
P. G. Leonard, Milwaukee	76	83	159
Frank Moore, Duquoin	83	76	159
Charles Nordberg, Lake Forest	81	78	159
*Frank Justin, Chicago	76	83	159
Carl Gustafson, Chicago	81	79	160
Sonny Rouse, Chicago	82	78	160
*Wilfred Wherle, Racine	83	77	160
New York District			
John Kinder, Asbury Park	76	69	145
Johnny Farrell, Mamaroneck	76	71	147
Herman Rama, Flushing	75	73	148
Willie Klein, East Williston	76	72	148
Walter Scheiber, Jamaica	76	74	150
Cyril Walker, Paramus	79	72	151
Tony Manero, Greensboro	78	73	151
Tom Harmon Jr., Montclair	77	74	151
Walter Kozak, Flushing	78	79	152
Maurice O'Connor, Belleville	76	76	152
Joe Turnesa, Elmsford	77	76	153
Joe Trisner, Flushing	79	74	153
John Golden, Noroton	77	76	153
Jack Forrester, Oradell	78	75	153
Charles H. Mayo, Long Beach	76	78	154
Cleveland District			
Al Espinosa, Akron	71	72	143
Jack Thompson, Youngstown	75	72	147
Bob Randall, Elyria	72	76	148
Bob Shave, Cleveland	74	75	149
Carl Rocco, Cleveland	73	76	149
Maurice J. McCarthy, Cleveland	73	77	150
George Howard, Canton	75	75	150
Jack Cummins, Canton	77	74	151
Carmen Bill, East Cleveland	76	75	151
Philadelphia District			
Will Gunn Jr., Spring Haven	71	79	150
Joe Brennan, Philadelphia	76	74	150
Bill Beilan, Philadelphia	77	73	150
John W. Campbell, Holmesburg	77	73	150
Ed Ginthaer, Newark	73	78	151
John Moyer, Shamokin	78	73	151
Peter W. Henry, Lanerch	78	74	152
Pittsburgh District			
Sam Park Jr., Uniontown	70	75	145
Peter O'Hara, Greensburg	74	75	149
Emil Loeffler, Oakmont	77	77	154
Perry Del Vecchio, Greenburg	75	79	154
Charles Manning, Pittsburgh	78	78	156
Knox Young, Pittsburgh	76	80	156
A. Alcroft, Youngstown	78	78	156
Kansas City District			
Leonard Dodson, Springfield	70	69	139
Tom Talbot, Springfield	74	68	142
Al Collins, Kansas City	71	71	142
Harold McSpaden, Kansas City	73	69	142
Henry Decker, Excelsior Springs	74	69	143
Joe Mathews, Kansas City	70	73	143
Clarence Yockey, Kansas City	72	72	144
Dayton District			
Archie Hambrick, Zanesville	76	75	151
Alex Campbell, Dayton	82	75	157
Red Strauss, Cincinnati	78	79	157
Frank Gelhot, Cincinnati	80	78	158
Francis Marsolf, Columbus	81	78	159
*E. G. Livesay, Columbus	81	78	159
Boston District			
Bob Crowley, Dedham	74	74	148
Roland Hancock, Stoneham	77	74	151
Charles McAndrew, Quincy	79	74	153
Dick May, Metacomet	74	79	153
Joe Pezzullo, Warwick	77	77	154
John Shimkonis, Andover	78	76	154
Washington District			
Ralph Beach, Baltimore	73	71	144
Gilbert Cunningham, Washington	71	73	144
Robert Barnett, Washington	71	73	144
Mel Shorey, Washington	71	73	144
Fred Hyatt, Charlotte, N. C.	71	76	147
Detroit District			
Al Watrous, Detroit	72	73	145
Joe Belfore, Detroit	76	69	148
Nick Weber, Grand Rapids	79	71	150
Clarence Gamber, Detroit	76	76	151
James Johnstone, Toronto	76	75	151
St. Louis District			
Bill Schwartz, St. Louis	72	77	149
Francis Schwartz, St. Louis	80	72	152
Ray Schwartz, St. Louis	78	75	153
*Chester O'Brien, St. Louis	77	76	153
Denver District			
Johnnie Rogers, Denver	77	70	147
Ky Laffoon, Denver	76	73	149
Les Madison, Phoenix, Ariz.	81	75	156
Omaha District			
*Ben Cowdery, Omaha	74	77	151
Pat Wilcox, Norfolk	78	75	153
St. Paul District			
*Lester Bolstad, St. Paul	74	68	142
*Pat Sawyer, Minneapolis	74	71	145
San Francisco District			
Willie Goggin, San Francisco	73	76	149
Dewey Longworth, Oakland	79	77	156
Buffalo District			
Jim Heaney, Rochester	74	73	147
Jack Gordon, Buffalo	75	74	149
Los Angeles District			
Willie Hunter, Brentwood Heights	74	72	146
*Neil White, Los Angeles	76	77	153
Nashville District			
*Stacey Graham, Nashville	78	77	155
Red Gann, Chattanooga	82	73	155
Atlanta District			
Ernie Ball, Atlanta	74	71	145
Danny Goss, Birmingham, Ala.	80	72	152
Dallas District			
Francis Schneider, Dallas	71	68	139
*Gus Moreland, Dallas	72	73	145
Portland (Ore.) District			
*James Millholland, Los Angeles	77	79	156

*Amateur.

Enid Wilson to Quit After U. S. Golf Try

By the Associated Press

Gleneagles, Scot., May 16

ENID WILSON, twice women's golf champion of Great Britain, yesterday announced she would make one more effort to win the United States crown and then retire from competitive golf.

She is defending her title in the current championship being contested here.

"I'm tired of this British championship," Miss Wilson said, "and I'm not going to play again. I shall go to the United States to play in the American championship again, but after that I'm finished with competitive golf."

Four-College Hockey League Is Organized

PRINCETON, N. J., May 16 (AP)—Dartmouth, Harvard, Princeton and Yale will compete in a quadrangular hockey league next winter. Announcement of the formation of the league was made here last night by Asa S. Bushnell, executive officer of the new organization. The schedule, released at the same time, follows:

Jan. 13—Harvard vs. Princeton at Princeton; 20—Dartmouth vs. Yale at Hanover; Harvard vs. Princeton at Boston.

Feb. 7—Dartmouth vs. Yale at New Haven; 10—Dartmouth vs. Harvard at Hanover; 16—Dartmouth vs. Harvard at Boston; 17—Princeton vs. Yale at New Haven; 21—Princeton vs. Yale at Princeton; 24—Dartmouth vs. Princeton at Hanover; Harvard vs. Yale at New Haven.

March 3—Dartmouth vs. Princeton at Princeton; Harvard vs. Yale at Boston.

Gene Mako Wins Three Southern California Titles

LOS ANGELES, May 16 (AP)—C. Gene Mako, 17-year-old player from Glendale, Calif., and United States junior doubles champion, won three titles in the southern California tennis championship finals.

Mako defeated Keith Gledhill of Santa Barbara, No. 8 in the national rankings, in singles, 0—6, 6—1, 6—3, 5—7, 6—0. He teamed with Jack P. Tidball in the doubles to rout Gledhill and Henry Culley, also of Santa Barbara, 7—5, 9—7, 6—0.

The youngster gained his third crown when he and Mrs. Helen Marlowe Dimitrijevic won the mixed doubles from Dorothy Bundy and Billy Doeg, of the famous tennis families, 7—5, 6—0.

American Association

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Milwaukee	12	9	.571
Columbus	12	10	.545
Toledo	13	11	.542
Minneapolis	13	11	.542
Indianapolis	10	11	.476
Louisville	11	13	.458
Kansas City	12	15	.444
St. Paul	11	14	.440

Results May 15

Minneapolis 10, St. Paul 7.
Indianapolis at Columbus (rain).
Louisville at Toledo (rain).

Jupon Just Fails

Special from Monitor Bureau

PARIS—No failure can have come much nearer to success than did Georges Jupon's recent attempt to break the French national track running record for 20 kilometers, established in 1925 by M. Thierré. Thierré returned 1h. 8m. 26⅕s., and Jupon, to his great surprise and disappointment, did precisely the same thing. For any race up to 400 meters, it is not remarkable for two people to hold a record jointly; but for a 20 kilometers run, two record-holders must, so to speak, constitute something like a record.

International League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Newark	19	9	.679
Baltimore	18	14	.563
Montreal	16	13	.552
Toronto	17	14	.548
Rochester	15	13	.536
Albany	12	17	.414
Jersey City	11	16	.407
Buffalo	8	20	.286

Results May 15

Montreal 3, Albany 2.
Newark 7, Toronto 4.

Mrs. Hurd Breaks Club Record

WASHINGTON, May 16 (AP)—Mrs. Dorothy Campbell Hurd, United States golf champion of 1909 and 1910, yesterday thrilled the gallery at the Manor Club course by turning in a brilliant 79, smashing the club record for women. At the head of a powerful team of Philadelphia women golfers, Mrs. Hurd aided in a victory over Washington's women players by a total score of 30½ to 11½ for two days of play. The visiting team won yesterday's matches, 19 to 5.

Yale Elects Johnson

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn., May 16—Ends Johnson Jr. '34S, Morristown, N. J., has been elected captain of the Yale 150-pound varsity crew for next year. He is a graduate of Kent School.

College Golf Results

Dartmouth 6, Harvard 3.
Providence 4, Tufts 2.

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Basketball Change Speeds Up the Game

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HAWAII, T. H.—A novel change has been made in basketball at the University of Hawaii by Eugene Gill, head coach, and former Oregon State College star. Gill had a referee posted in a crow's nest and found that this system worked better than the old. Games were speeded up, fouling was cut down, and there was less friction between opposing teams. Practically every foul was seen by one of the referees or the umpire, Gill declared.

Gill believes that should such a system be adopted by the sport the almost certain detection of fouling would tend to reduce the number of fouls and add speed to the game. Because of their positions above the free throw lane, where 80 per cent of the fouls are committed, the referees can see all fouls, says Gill. Under the present system, the referee's view is often blocked by the mass of the players when they are concentrating under the backet.

Traveling with the ball is the only infraction of rules that cannot be watched well from a position above the basket, Gill reported. He gives the umpire the duty of watching steps and tossing up the ball.

Gill points out that another advantage of his plan is the elimination of one official from the playing floor, thus allowing the teams more freedom in maneuvering.

Fred Lindstrom's Hit Beats Philadelphia

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Pittsburgh	16	8	.667
New York	15	8	.652
Cincinnati	13	11	.542
St. Louis	14	12	.538
Brooklyn	10	11	.476
Boston	12	16	.429
Chicago	11	15	.423
Philadelphia	8	18	.308

Result May 15

Pittsburgh 5, Philadelphia 4.
Only game scheduled.

Freddy Lindstrom gave the Pittsburgh Pirates a 5-to-4 victory over the Philadelphia baseball club in the National League yesterday, a triumph which placed the Bucs half a game ahead of the idle New York Giants in the standing. The big outfielder, a former Giant, tripled against the right field wall in the second inning with the bases full, to give the Pirates three important runs. He also hit a single. Pittsburgh made 11 safeties, 10 of them singles.

Heinie Meine pitched good ball, his only real trouble coming in the ninth when the Phillies came within one run of tying the score. Jim Elliott started for the Phillies, but was taken out after six innings. Phil Collins finished.

At Pittsburgh

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Pittsburgh	0	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	x—	5	11	0
Philadelphia	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	—	4	11	4

Batteries—Meine and Padden; Elliott, Collins and Davis. Losing pitcher—Elliott. Umpires—McGrew, Moran and Pfirman. Time—2h.

P. Nicolas of France Beats Spanish Goalie

Special from Monitor Bureau

PARIS — The French national soccer eleven "went over big" with a crowd of 50,000 vociferous spectators here recently when it defeated the vaunted representatives of Spain by 1 goal to 0. It was a lively encounter and encouraged Gallic fans to anticipate a successful showing in the forthcoming match in Paris against a team representing the full professional strength of Wales.

One of the best paid and most celebrated footballers on the continent is Ricardo Zamora, the burly Spanish goalkeeper, and a shout that could have been heard for a mile went up when Paul Nicolas, the French center-forward, tricked him in the thirty-second minute of play. Zamora mistimed his dive at the ball, as it was passed in by M. Langiller, the home captain, and Nicolas tapped the leather neatly into the net.

This match was France's fourth international game of the 1932-33 season. Two had resulted in victories on French soil—over Belgium by 3 goals to 0, and Spain by the only point scored—one had been drawn (3 to 3 with Germany at Berlin), and the solitary defeat was by 4-0 at the hands of Austria, the "wonder team" of the Continent.

Harmon to Coach Football

Dr. John M. Harmon, who has coached the basketball team and is now coaching the baseball squad, has been appointed head coach of football next fall in addition to his reappointment as basketball and baseball coach, according to an announcement by Dr. Frederick Rand Rogers, dean of student health, physical education and athletics at Boston University. Dr. Harman succeeds Myles P. Lane of Melrose as gridiron coach. Harmon was also appointed director of physical activities for men. During the summer assistant football coaches will be selected subject to final approval of President Daniel L. Marsh and the trustees of B. U. The B. U. mentor got his football coaching background in the middle West. He coached two years at Missouri Central Wesleyan and seven seasons at Evansville College in Indiana.

Red Sox Secure Cooke

The Boston Red Sox have secured Allen "Dusty" Cooke from the Newark club of the International League, it was announced yesterday by General-Manager Eddie Collins. Cooke is an outfielder who throws right but bats left. He was the property of the New York Yankees for several years until they released him a few weeks ago. In exchange for Cooke the Red Sox sent Johnny Watwood, outfielder, and Marvin Olson, infielder, to Newark along with some cash, the amount of which is not known.

Southern Association

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Memphis	23	10	.697
New Orleans	23	14	.622
Birmingham	21	13	.618
Nashville	16	16	.500
Chattanooga	15	17	.469
Atlanta	15	17	.469
Little Rock	9	22	.290
Knoxville	8	21	.276

Results May 15

Nashville 9, New Orleans 3.
Birmingham 8, Chattanooga 5.

Gardner Wins Golf Honors

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. Va., May 16 (AP)—Robert A. Gardner of Chicago, United States amateur golf champion in 1915, yesterday won both low gross and low net honors with a card of 72 in the annual medal play tournament of the board of governors of the Investment Bankers Association of America. Perry E. Hall of Philadelphia finished second with a 79 gross.

Georgia Nine Wins Title

ATLANTA, Ga. (AP)—The first Southeastern Conference baseball championship has been won by the University of Georgia. The southeastern championship was clinched as Georgia recently swept a two-game series with Georgia Tech.

Hec Kilrea Sold to Toronto

OTTAWA, May 16 (AP)—The Ottawa Senators of the National Hockey League yesterday announced the transfer of Hec Kilrea, left winger, to the Toronto Maple Leafs for Bob Gracie and $12,000.

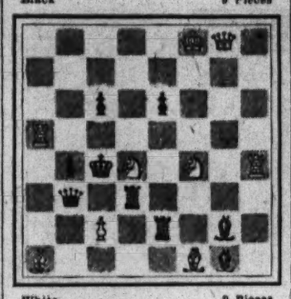
Chess

By FREDERICK R. CHEVALIER

Problem No. 1513

(First Publication)
By A. Kish
Dedicated to K. S. Howard

Black 9 Pieces

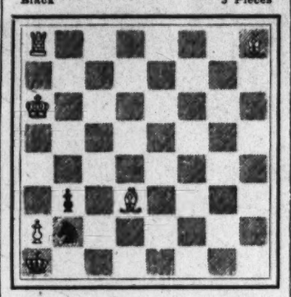


White 9 Pieces
White to play and mate in two
A fine thematic problem by one of the country's leading composers, almost the only one whose two-movers habitually show thematic artistry.

Problem No. 1514

Composed for The Christian Science Monitor
By V. Rosado
Dedicated to R. Cheney

Black 3 Pieces



White 5 Pieces
White to play and mate in three
A delightful lightweight rendering of an ever popular theme

Solutions to Problems

No. 1511. K-B6

No. 1512. 1. Kt-K5 threat
2. Kt-Kt6ch
1. ——— PxKt
2. Q-Kt3
1. ——— RxKt
2. QxQ
1. ——— QxR
2. Q-K4

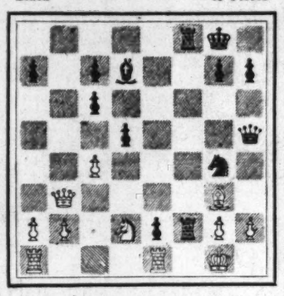
End-Game No. 147. Black wins: 1 Q-K6ch. B-Q2; 2 QxBch, RxQ; 3 R-B8ch, R-Q; 4 Kt-Kt6ch, PxKt; 5 BxP mate!

End-Games

The following combination is attributed to Steinitz. Black wins brilliantly.

End-Game No. 148

Black 13 Pieces



White 11 Pieces
Black to play and win

Notes

The following chess events are planned for the World's Fair at Chicago this summer: The biennial convention of the International Chess Federation, with delegates from 30 countries; a master's tournament, a United States intercollegiate chess tournament, a blindfold simultaneous, at which the world's champion will attempt to regain the world's record for such play, with 32 boards, and an exhibition game with living chess men between Dr. Alekhine and F. J. Marshall.

The contestants in the elimination tournament to select three members of the United States team to compete in the international team tournament at Folkestone, Eng., next month are Beckhardt, Dake, Denker, Fine, Hassialis, Horowitz, Levenstein, Schwartz, Simonson, and Willman. Play is at various New York chess clubs. After eight rounds of play, the leading scores are: Simonson 6—2, Fine 6—2, Dake 5—3, Horowitz 5—3.

Here is Spielmann's only loss in his recent match with K. Berndtsson at Göteborg, Sweden. Twice in the game Spielmann allows counter-combination play of an unforeseen character. The result is that his opponent wins through accurate and imaginative play.

Indian Defense

Spielmann White	Berndtsson Black	Spielmann White	Berndtsson Black
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	18 B-K3	B-QB4
2 P-QB4	P-QKt3	19 P-Kt4(f)	Castles
3 Kt-QB3	B-Kt2	20 P-B4	BxP
4 Q-B2	P-KKt3(a)	21 BxKt	RxRch
5 P-K4	P-Q4	22 K-K3	RxB(g)
6 BPxP	PxP	23 BxPch	KxB
7 P-K5	Kt-K5	24 KxR	Kt-Q2
8 B-Kt5ch(b)	P-B3(c)	25 QKt-K2	P-B4ch
9 B-Q3	P-KB4	26 K-Q3	KtxPch
10 P-B3(d)	Q-R5ch	27 K-B2	P-Q5
11 P-Kt3	KtxP	28 K-Kt	R-KB
12 Q-B2	P-B5	29 Kt-K4	Kt-B6
13 BxBP	Kt-B4!	30 QKt-Kt3	Kt-Q7ch
14 KKt-K2	QxQch	31 K-Kt2	KtxKt
15 KxQ	B-B!	32 KtxKt	B-B4
16 QR-QB	B-K3	33 Kt-Kt5ch	K-R3
17 Kt-Kt3(e)	KtxP	Resigns(h)	

(a) Black's second move is doubtful, for now he must yield the center to White. Better would have been 2 . . . P-K3, when he can often fianchetto the QB later under more favorable circumstances.

(b) If 8 B-Q3 at once, Kt-QB3!

(c) Not 8 . . . Kt-Q2; 9 KtxKt, PxKt; 10 B-B6!

(d) 10 PxPep, KtxP(B3); 11 Kt-B3, B-Q3; 12 castles, and if castles, 13 Kt-Kt5 is the simple way to hold the advantage. Apparently White errs in his examination of play after Black's reply.

(e) Spielmann is likely to lose through what Reti has termed "over-combination." But this makes for interesting and exciting play. As the position stands before the text, White's passed pawn is offset by Black's chances on the open KB file, and in P-QB4 at the right moment, when Black's Q side pawns begin to assert themselves.

(f) A second thought, apparently holding White's game, is 19 Kt-R4, and if castles; 20 P-B4, when Black's P-KKt4 is by no means fatal.

(g) Probably this is what White overlooked.

(h) Black's pawns must win shortly.

White loses the following game, from the Kautsky tournament, Prague, November, 1932, because he tries an early P advance on the Q side.

Queen's Gambit Declined

Skalicka White	Richter Black	Skalicka White	Richter Black
1 P-Q4	P-Q4	13 QxP	KtxKt!
2 P-QB4	P-QB3	14 QxKt(R4) (c)	
3 P-K3	P-KKt3		Kt-B4
4 B-Q3	Kt-KB3	15 QxR	KtxBch
5 Kt-QB3	B-Kt2	16 K-Q2(d)	Kt-B7
6 P-B4(a)	Castles	17 B-Kt2	KtxR
7 P-B5	P-Kt3	18 R-KB	Q-Q3
8 P-QKt4	P-QR4	19 Q-R4	B-Q2
9 Kt-B4	KKt-Q2	20 Q-Kt3	B-Kt4
10 PxKtP	RPxP	21 Kt-K2	Q-R3
11 R-QKt1	Kt-R3	22 Q-Q	BxKt
12 Q-B2(b)	KtxP	23 QxB	QxP
		24 K-Q	B-QB
		Resigns	

(a) To discourage P-K4, which Black can play later after P-KB3, and secure the pawn base for a Q side advance. Black shows this plan to be ill-timed. White would do better to play for P-K4.

(b) Again White would do better with 12 BxKt, RxB; 13 RxP, KtxP; 14 KtxKt, RxKt; 15 RxR, QxR, when Black's game is somewhat preferable.

(c) White might have better chances with 14 QxR, and if Q-B2; 15 QxP, Kt-B6! (d) Other K moves are no better.

Grand Prix de Monaco Won by Varzi of Italy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTE CARLO—Achille Varzi, one of Italy's best racing drivers, won a grand duel with his renowned compatriot, Tazio Nuvolari, in the recent automobile "race of a thousand corners" for the Grand Prix de Monaco here. The pair were close to each other for 317 of the 318 kilometers, passing and repassing, and in the last great burst for the finishing line Nuvolari's car broke a piston. Varzi then swept by to victory, and Nuvolari later pushed his Alfa-Romeo machine to the post, only to be disqualified because he received assistance from his mechanic. The winner's time was a new record—3h. 27m. 49 2-5s., or the equivalent of 91.808 kilometers per hour. M. Borzacchini's Alfa-Romeo came in second to Varzi's Bugatti (3h. 29m. 49s.), and another Bugatti, driven by René Dreyfus, France, took third place in 3h. 30m. 10s.

After this race, it was declared that there would be no more competition here for the Grand Prix de Monaco, because the big expense connected with the organization of the event is not covered by the gate receipts. There were thousands of spectators watching the fifth contest of the highly popular series this year, but the great majority of them had their thrills at minimum cost from strategic points, as hotel roofs and balconies, and the surrounding high country. The financial result was that, while 500,000 were paid out by the organizers, only 100,000 francs came back. And that sort of thing, they said, could not go on. There is talk now of the race being held in future in the Isle of Man, where the British Tourist Trophy competitions for motorcycles are held annually. Only the highest class of drivers would be permitted to compete, and the competition, it is said, would retain the thousand corners which (in the streets of Monaco) have given it its special character.

Merrit Cain Shuts Out Cleveland Indians, 1-0

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Cleveland	17	10	.630
New York	15	9	.625
Washington	16	11	.593
Chicago	14	11	.560
Philadelphia	11	13	.458
Detroit	11	14	.440
St. Louis	10	17	.370
Boston	7	16	.304

Result May 15

Philadelphia 1, Cleveland 0.
Only game scheduled.

The Philadelphia Athletics made only four hits yesterday, but they bunched two of them in one inning and defeated the American League leaders, the Cleveland Indians, 1 to 0. The Indians held first place in the baseball race by the margin of half a game.

Merrit Cain was effective with men on base and went the distance for the Athletics. He made two of his team's safeties. In the fifth inning, Cain started the winning rally with a single. Bishop walked and then Cramer drove a single through shortstop, Cain scoring. Willis Hudlin pitched for Cleveland and although he did well, was wild at times. Myatt made two of the eight Cleveland hits.

At Philadelphia

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	x—	1	4	1
Cleveland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	0	8	1

Batteries—Cain and Cochrane; Hudlin and Myatt. Umpires—Geisel and Moriarty. Time—1h. 52m.

Misses Wilson and Park Advance in Golf Test

GLENEAGLES, Scot., May 16 (AP)—Enid Wilson, the defending champion and Doris Park, the medalist, came safely through the first round of match play in the British women's golf championship yesterday, but many other prominent players fell including the lone American challenger, Beatrice Gottlieb of Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

Among those eliminated were Wanda Morgan, second to Miss Park in the qualifying field of 64, Clem Montgomery, Jean McCulloch, Mrs. J. B. Watson and Mrs. A. M. Holm, the latter two former Scottish champions.

Over the Net

FRANCIS X. SHIELDS, H. Ellsworth Vines Jr., and Keith Gledhill have been named by the United States Lawn Tennis Association to play in the All-England Lawn Tennis and Croquet Club championships at Wimbledon starting June 26. Shields will represent the United States in the French hard court championship at the Stade Roland Garros, Paris, starting May 21. These three players are likely to make up the Davis Cup squad abroad when and if the United States wins the North American zone and American interzone finals.

Much tennis will be played before August and the date of the Wightman Cup matches between the United States and Great Britain, but present indications are the United States will send a veteran women's team into the international series, while Great Britain will rely on several newcomers, the Associated Press reports.

If the decision had to be made today, the United States could pick the same four who successfully defended the cup last year—Mrs. Frederick S. Moody Jr., Helen Hull Jacobs, Mrs. Lawrence A. Harper and Sarah Hamilton Palfrey—and leave little ground for criticism. England would have to disregard its rankings entirely if it sent last year's squad back into action.

Heading the English ranking list is the little Irish girl, Mary F. Heeley, who never has competed in the Wightman Cup contests. No. 4 on the English list is another youngster, Kathleen E. Stammers. In between the two are the well-known internationalists, Dorothy E. Round and Mrs. Eileen Fearnley-Whittingstall.

Miss Round, Mrs. Fearnley-Whittingstall, Betty Nuthall, Mrs. Phyllis Mudford King, and Mrs. L. R. C. Michel composed the 1932 team, which lost the first four matches and the series to the team led by Mrs. Moody.

Although there has been little play as yet to indicate just how the women may be rated in August, indications are that the Misses Heeley and Stammers will be given an opportunity to play for England.

There can be no denial of the place to Mrs. Moody, Mrs. Harper and Miss Jacobs. Although Miss Palfrey is rated No. 12 as a singles player, she is co-holder with Miss Jacobs of the United States doubles title, and has a game ideally fitted to complement the style of any one of the other three.

If any of the American team should be displaced, the most likely successor could be chosen from among Carolin Babcock, Mrs. Marjorie Morrill Painter and Alice I. Marble.

Miss Babcock, the little black-haired Californian who played so brilliantly in the nationals last summer, is ranked No. 3 nationally, but there is a disposition to await the result of her second year of major competition before deciding her place.

Great Britain Advances

LONDON, May 16 (AP)—Great Britain clinched its Davis Cup tennis series with Finland by winning the doubles yesterday. Fred J. Perry and C. P. Hughes defeated G. Grotenfelt and A. Grahn, 6—1, 6—1, 6—3. Perry and H. W. (Bunny) Austin had won the opening singles matches for Great Britain Saturday.

College Tennis Results

Boston 5, Tufts 4.
Dartmouth 9, Amherst 0.
Muhlenberg 7, Lafayette 2.

Hockey Appeal Board

MONTREAL, May 16 (AP)—National Hockey League clubs dissatisfied with any decision of Frank A. Patrick, named to the new post of managing director of the league, will have recourse to an appeal board composed of Patrick, President Frank Calder and Thomas Arnold of Montreal, it was learned yesterday. The league governors set up the new directorship in their meeting at New York Saturday but did not announce the formation of an appeal body. Patrick, now engaged in an exhaustive survey of National League clubs, will have his headquarters in Montreal and will be in charge of all officials, interpretation of the rules and their enforcement.

Gaelic Team Arrives

NEW YORK, May 16 (AP)—The Kerry Gaelic football team, champions of Ireland, today arrived in the liner Stuttgart for a series of games with United States teams in New York, Boston, Springfield, Mass., Chicago and perhaps San Francisco. The Irish champions will play an all-New York team May 28, followed with a game in Boston May 29, Springfield May 30, New York June 4 and Chicago June 10. Representatives of several New York Irish societies met the athletes at the pier.

Eastern Teams Win Titles

Eastern teams won titles in all three divisions of the Women's Golf Association of Massachusetts spring team series on Monday. The final-round scores were as follows: First division—Eastern 6, Southern 5, at The Country Club; Northern 6, Western 5, at Brae Burn C. C. Second division—Eastern 6, Southern 5; Northern 6, Western 5. Third division—Eastern 12, Southern 3, at Albemarle; Western 11, Northern 4, at Oakley.

Bobby Jones Invited

MELBOURNE Vic., May 16 (AP)—The Metropolitan Golf Club today sent an invitation to Bobby Jones, former British and United States amateur and open champion, to compete in the Australian open championship, which probably will be held at Victoria in connection with the State's centenary celebration.

College Baseball Results

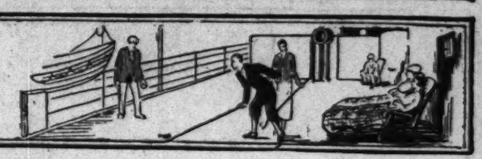
Boston College 8, Boston U. 1.
Bradley P. I. 4, Notre Dame 3.
C. C. N. Y. 6, Rutgers 2.
Conn. State 7, Arnold 3.
Delaware 7, Haverford 5.
Iowa 3, Carlton 0.
Maine 5, Colby 4.
St. John's 3, Brooklyn 1.
Vermont 16, Norwich 1.

Greece Defeats Roumania

ATHENS, Greece, May 16 (AP)—With a victory over Roumania 4 matches to 1 in their second-round series of Davis Cup play Greece today was looking forward to a third-round encounter with Czechoslovakia, which defeated Monaco 3 matches to 0. All four countries had first-round byes.

Pike

Hotels, Resorts and Travel



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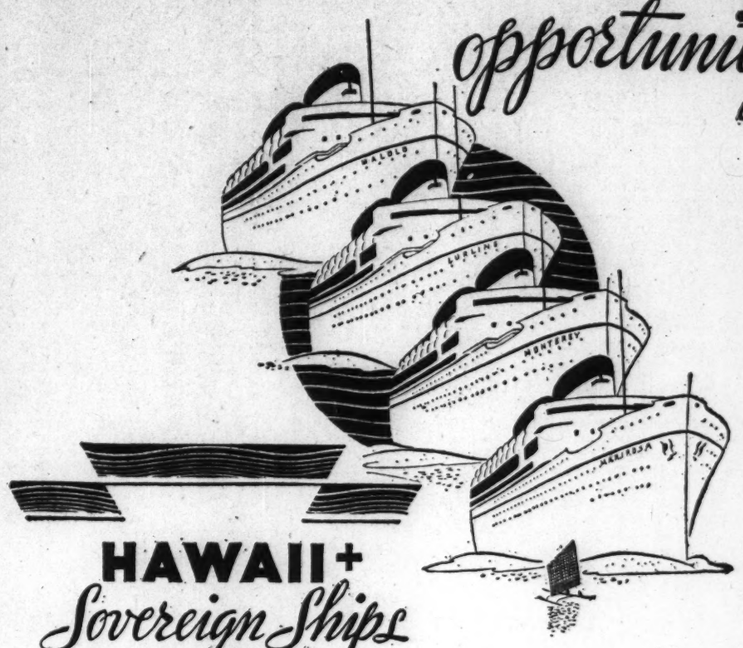

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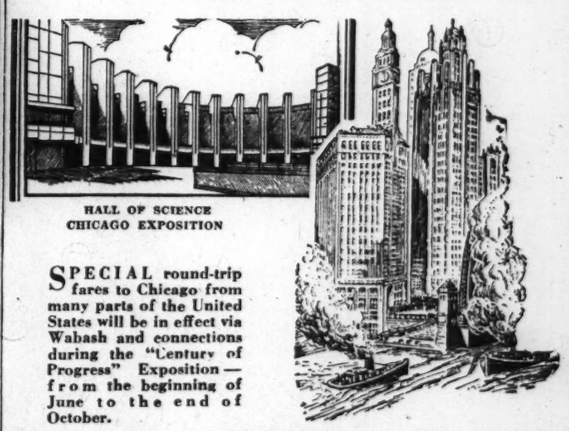

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CHICAGO EXPOSITION

SPECIAL round-trip fares to Chicago from many parts of the United States will be in effect via Wabash and connections during the "Century of Progress" Exposition—from the beginning of June to the end of October.

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Financial: Market Quotations

Market Works Up To Higher Level In Quiet Trading

Advances Range From 1 to 5 Points—Volume Is Moderate

NEW YORK, May 16 (AP)—The stock market threw off its reactionary tendencies today, and pushed ahead once more, at the expense of shorts who had sold in anticipation of a sharp reaction.

American Telephone was a leader, as shorts covered in advance of tomorrow's dividend meeting, and nonferrous metals, sugars and miscellaneous industrials made substantial progress, with several advances of one to four points.

Commodities were somewhat reactionary early, but wheat stiffened after a sag of about a cent, and cotton fully recovered a moderate early setback.

Advances in the late dealings ranged from 1 to 5 points. Specialties and metal shares had the best rise. Advances of 4 to 5 points were shown in Allied Chemical, American Sugar, Crown Cork and U. S. Smelting.

Case and American Telephone were up about 3, while other gains of 1 to more than 2 were shown in U. S. Steel, American Smelting, International Silver, du Pont, Santa Fe and American Can.

Turnover approximated 3,400,000 shares.

President's Address

The market started up in advance of publication of President Roosevelt's dramatic plea to heads of nations to reduce armaments and solemnly pledge to refrain from aggression, and the advance quickened after the contents of the address had been published by financial news tickers.

Short covering in American Telephone appeared in some volume after announcement during the morning that New England Telephone, one of its principal subsidiaries, had ordered the regular quarterly dividend of $1.50. Wall Street had until recently been taking it for granted that directors of American Telephone would rather sharply reduce the boom time dividend rate of $9 annually, at their meeting slated for tomorrow. With the recent pick-up in business, however, shorts in the issue have been less confident of a sharp cut.

In trade reports, car loadings of individual carriers have been watched closely to see whether the complete report for last week would show an increase over the like period of last year. Indications are not yet conclusive, but the first few roads to report led to hopes that last year's level will be approximated.

The financial community's attention was largely dominated by international affairs. Decision of President Roosevelt to outline the Administration's foreign policy prior to Chancellor Hitler's announcement of his Government's stand on armaments, set Wall Street buzzing with discussion as to the significance of the dramatic move.

Interest was focused on the report of the Federal Reserve Board showing the condition of reporting member banks in 90 leading cities of the country. This was the first weekly report since the banking holiday, and showed increases for the week ended May 10 of $30,000,000 in total loans and investments, $161,000,000 in net demand deposits and $72,000,000 in reserve balances. Before the banking holiday the statement covered 101 cities.

Bonds Irregular

The foreign situation continued as an important factor in bond market transactions today, and prices mulled about uncertainly as traders and investors attempted to interpret the imminent European problem in its relation to listed loans.

German Government 5½s and 7s rallied around a point each following their reaction yesterday, but some Reich corporate issues were again under pressure. Bonds of France, Great Britain and Brazil recovered fractionally to a point, but loans of Japan, Italy and Poland were hesitant.

Domestic corporation maturities moved sluggishly throughout most of the session and the price range was a narrow one generally. Improvement was shown at one time by some issues of Alleghany Corporation, American Telephone, Dodge Bros., Great Northern, Illinois Central, International Telephone, Pennsylvania, Postal Telegraph, Frisco, U. S. Rubber, Western Union and Youngstown Sheet & Tube. Various loans of New York Central, Philadelphia Reading Coal & Iron, Nickel Plate, Southern Railway, Chile Copper and American Smelting eased.

United States Government securities were mildly irregular and relatively dull.

Bank and Insurance Stocks

New York Bank Stocks

	Bid	Ask'd		Bid	Ask'd
Chase	23¾	26¾	Manhattan	19	21
City	26½	29	Public	23	25
Commercial	130	140	Textile	27½	30½
Fifth Av	1200	1250	Trade Bank	13	18
First, N Y	1300	1400			

New York Trust Company Stocks

	Bid	Ask'd		Bid	Ask'd
Bankers	270	274	Guaranty	270	274
Bk NY&T	300	315	Irving	17¾	20
Bronx	7	15	Kings Co	1900	2000
Brooklyn	95	105	Law Tle&G	⅞	2
Cn Hanover	120	128	Mf'acturers	14¼	17
Chemical	38	38	New York	85	90
County	25	28	Title Guar.	21¼	24
Empire	20	22½	Unit States.	1450	1500
Fulton	230	260			

Boston Bank Stocks

	Bid	Ask'd		Bid	Ask'd
First Nat	24½	26½	Merchants	270	285
N Shawmut	24	27	Second Nat	91	96

Chicago Bank Stocks

	Bid	Ask'd		Bid	Ask'd
Cent Repub	½	1	Harris T&S	240	255
Cont Ill Bk	69	69½	Northern Tr	340	350
First Nat	96	99			

Insurance Stocks

	Bid	Ask'd		Bid	Ask'd
Ætna Fire	29½	32½	Home	16	18½
Am Alliance	12	15	North River	12½	14½
Gt Amer	13¾	15¾	Spgfld Fire	6	71
Hartford	35	41	U S Fire	26	27

Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

1933 High	1933 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last May 16	Last May 15
8	3	..	Adams Express	6500	7⅞	7½	7¾	7¼
63½	39	..	Adams Exp pf	800	63½	63½	63½	63½
17½	8	..	Adams Millis	7100	17	16⅞	17	17
10¼	5½	..	Addressograph	800	8⅞	8¼	8⅞	8⅝
11⅜	7¾	1.20	Affiliated Prod	1500	11⅜	11	11⅜	11
73⅞	47½	3	Air Reduction	4100	73½	71¼	73⅛	70½
18⅜	11¼	.60	Alaska-Juneau	16100	14⅝	14¼	14½	14¼
2⅛	⅜	..	Alleghany Corp	5000	2⅛	2	2	2
4¼	1	..	Allegh pf ww xxx	400	4	4	4	3½
3½	3¼	..	Allegh pf ww XL	400	3½	3½	3½	3½
16¼	5	..	Alleghany Steel	40	15½	15⅜	15½	15½
99⅜	70¾	..	Allied Chem	1500	98½	95½	97½	94½
16	6	..	Allis Chalmers	5100	15¼	13¾	15¼	14
13	5¾	..	Alpha Port Cem	800	13	12	13	12
3½	⅜	..	Amal Leather	1100	3¼	3¼	3¼	3½
19	8	..	Amal Leather pf	200	20	20	20	..
37½	18½	2	Amerada	3300	37½	33½	35¼	33½
17⅜	7¼	..	Am Ag Ch Del	1100	17⅜	16⅜	17⅛	16¾
17	8	..	Am Bank Note	800	16¼	16	16½	16
42	34	3	Am Bank Note pf	10	41	41	41	41
5½	1	..	Am Beet Sugar	1400	5¾	5⅛	5½	4⅞
42⅜	33¾	..	Am Beet Sugar pf	..	42⅜	33	41	33
24½	9½	.60	Am Brake S&F	800	23¼	22⅜	23½	24
84½	49½	4	Am Can	17000	87⅞	79⅝	81⅝	80
16⅜	6⅝	..	Am Car & Fdry	900	15	14⅜	15	15
34½	15	..	Am Car & F pf	300	33⅛	33⅛	33½	33¼
4⅜	1⅝	..	Am Chain	600	4⅝	4⅛	4⅜	4
44⅜	34	3½	Am Chicle	100	43⅜	43⅛	43½	43⅛
4½	2	..	Am Coloritype	200	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
24½	13	..	Am Com Alcohol	33100	24	23	23⅜	23
3⅛	1	..	Am Encaustic T	200	3	3	3	3
10⅜	3⅞	..	Am European	600	7⅝	7⅛	7½	7½
12	3⅞	..	Am & For Pow	13100	11⅜	10⅛	10⅝	10½
24	7¼	..	Am & For Pow pf	1800	22⅜	21	22⅜	21⅞
24¾	6½	..	Am & For Pow p	800	18¼	16	18	..
16½	4½	..	Am & For Pw 2pf	400	14½	14½	14½	14½
8½	2½	..	Am Hide & L	2100	8½	8⅜	8⅜	7⅞
34½	13½	..	Am Hide & L pf	400	33⅜	32⅜	32⅝	31
7⅞	3¾	..	Am Ice	1000	7⅞	7¼	7⅞	6⅞
10¼	4¼	..	Am International	4600	10¼	9¼	9⅜	9⅜
¾	⅛	..	Am La France	500	½	½	½	⅝
2½	1¼	..	Am La Fr pf	50	3	3	3	..
15½	5⅝	..	Am Locomotive	1000	14⅞	14⅝	14⅞	15
4	1	..	Am Mach & Met	100	3½	3½	3½	4
2½	¾	..	Am Mach & M ct	900	3⅜	2¾	3⅜	2½
12⅝	3⅛	..	Am Metal	2800	11½	10¾	11½	11
47	15½	..	Am Metal 6%	500	43	42½	42½	40½
9¼	4	..	Am Power & Lt	7100	8⅞	8¼	8⅝	8¼
24⅞	9⅞	1½	Am P&L 6% pf	400	24½	24½	24½	24¾
21½	9	1¼	Am P&L 5% pf	1000	21⅜	19⅞	21⅜	20⅞
10¾	4⅜	..	Am Radiator	11000	10½	9¾	10	9⅝
15¾	5¾	..	Am Rolling Mill	9500	15½	14⅜	15	14¾
28	20½	.3	Am Safety Razor	1100	27	26½	26½	27¼
2¾	⅞	..	Am Seating	1000	3	2⅝	2¾	..
½	⅛	..	Am Ship & Com	900	⅜	⅛	⅜	½
16	11½	.2	Am Shipbuilding	40	18	18	18	..
31⅞	10¾	..	Am Smelt & Ref	9000	29¼	27½	28½	27⅛
67	31	..	Am Smelt & R pf	500	67	66¾	67	66½
13¾	4⅜	..	Am Steel Fdries	2800	12⅞	12	12⅞	12⅜
44⅞	30	2½	Am Stores	100	43½	43½	43½	43
54⅞	21½	2	Am Sugar Ref	3300	54⅜	53¼	54	57
109⅝	86½	9	Am Tel & Tel	23000	108⅛	104½	107¼	104⅞
19¼	4⅜	..	Am Type Fndrs	200	17	17	17	17
32¾	10	..	Am Type F pf	20	28⅞	28⅞	28⅞	26
25¼	10⅞	1	Am Wat W & E	6500	25½	22½	24½	22⅛
19¾	5½	1	Am WW&El	5100	21¼	18½	21	18½
65¾	35	.6	Am Wat lpf	100	65⅞	65	65¾	64
12⅜	3½	..	Am Woolen	17100	12	11⅜	11¾	11¾
46½	22⅝	..	Am Woolen pf	11400	44¾	44	44¾	44
1⅞	⅜	..	Am Writ Pap ct	800	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	..
6¼	2¼	..	Am Zinc Lead&S	900	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞	5⅝
15⅛	5	..	Anaconda Cop	16000	13	12⅜	12⅞	12⅜
23½	8¼	.60	Anchor Cap	21000	23¼	21	21¾	21¼
76	62¼	6½	Archer Dan pf	20	78	78	78	..
3½	1	..	A P W Paper	200	3	3	3	3⅛
19¾	9¾	1	Archer Daniels	200	19½	19½	19½	19⅜
73	41	7	Armour Del pf	400	73	72½	72	73
5⅜	1½	..	Armour Ill A	1600	6¼	5½	6	5⅛
3¼	¾	..	Armour Ill B	60000	3⅜	3⅛	3⅛	3¼
34½	7	..	Armour Ill pf	36000	34	32	32½	31½
3⅝	1⅛	..	Arnold Constable	100	3	3	3	3
12⅜	3½	..	Asso Dry Goods	9100	13	12	13	12
16	6¾	..	Asso Oil	10	13½	13½	13½	..
61⅜	34⅜	..	Atchison T&SF	12000	60⅞	58⅞	60⅜	58½
70½	50	5	Atchison pf	1100	70½	70½	70½	..
42	16½	..	Atl Coast Line	7500	42½	39¾	42	40⅜
15	11½	..	Atl Gulf & W I	200	15	15	15	..
15½	4½	..	Atl Gulf&WI pf	100	14¾	14¾	14¾	..
21	12⅜	1	Atl Refining	16000	21	20½	20⅝	20⅝
19¼	9	..	Atlas Powder	1100	18	18	18½	18
70	60	6	Atlas Powder pf	10	70	70	70	70
56½	31¼	2	Auburn Auto	21000	53⅛	51½	51½	51
3	⅞	..	Austin Nichols	1100	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	2¼
12½	5½	..	Aviation Corp Del	37000	11¼	11	11⅛	11⅛

—B—

9¼	3½	..	Baldwin Loco	42500	8¾	8¼	8¾	8½
32	9½	..	Baldwin Loco pf	800	31	29¼	31	26
16	8¼	..	Balt & Ohio	16200	15⅞	14⅜	15⅝	15⅜
31	16½	..	Balt & Ohio pf	1700	20	19	20	19⅝
82¼	68¼	6½	Bamberger pf	110	82¼	82¼	82¼	..
32¼	20	2	Bangor & Aroos	100	30½	30½	30½	..
6⅜	3	..	Barnsdall A	7300	6	6	6¼	6
21	7	..	Beatrice Cream	3200	21	19⅜	21	19½
75	45	7	Beatrice Cr pf	100	75	75	75	..
64	45	3	Beech-Nut Pack	200	62	61	61	..
7½	3½	..	Belding Hem	9100	7½	6½	7	6¾
14½	6⅛	..	Bendix Aviation	10100	14¼	13⅜	13¾	13⅜
27⅛	10½	..	Bethlehem Steel	21200	26½	25⅛	26	25½
55⅜	25¼	..	Beth Steel pf	2100	56½	54¼	56½	54⅜
18¼	6¼	..	Bigelow Sanford	10	18¼	18¼	18¼	..
11	3½	..	Blaw Knox	400	10½	10¼	10¼	10
61	53	7	Bloomingdale pf	20	65	65	65	..
25⅝	9½	..	Bohn Alum & Br	2400	25⅜	23¾	24⅞	23⅝
34⅝	18	1.60	Borden	13500	33⅝	32⅛	33¼	33½
13⅜	5½	..	Borg Warner	9800	13	12⅝	12⅞	13⅛
13¾	6	..	Boston & Maine	500	13	12¾	13	..
2⅜	⅜	..	Botany Mills A pf	500	2½	1½	1½	..
7⅞	2⅜	..	Briggs Mfg	800	7⅞	7⅜	7⅞	7⅝
33½	21¾	..	Brooklyn Man T	8200	31⅞	30½	31¼	31
82	53½	5	Brooklyn Un Gas	300	79¾	77½	79¾	..
46	28¼	3	Brown Shoe	100	45	45	45	44
9⅞	1¾	..	Brunswick Balke	7100	9¼	8	8½	9
1¾	⅛	..	Bruns Terminal	400	1⅛	1¼	1¼	1⅜
6¾	2	..	Bucyrus Erie	700	6½	6¼	6¼	6½
56¼	20½	2	Bucyrus E pf	30	57	56¼	57	..
10	2¾	..	Bucyrus E cv pf	500	9½	9	9	9
2¼	¾	..	Budd Mfg	400	2¼	2	2	2¼
3¼	1	..	Budd Wheel	200	2½	2⅜	2⅜	3
7¾	2¼	..	Bullard	400	7	7	7¼	7
2	⅞	..	Bulova Watch	100	2	2	2	2
13⅞	6⅛	.40	Burroughs Add	2300	12½	12⅛	12¼	12½
3¾	1	..	Bush Terminal	700	2⅜	2½	2½	2½
1⅝	1½	..	Butte Cop & Zinc	100	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
4	1½	..	Butterick	600	3	3¼	3¼	3¼
21¾	16	..	Byers	7200	21⅜	19⅝	20⅝	20
54	20½	2	Byers pf	10	51½	51½	51½	51

—C—

19½	7¾	..	Calif Packing	1400	18½	17¾	17¾	18¼
7⅜	¼	..	Callahan Z & L	1100	⅞	¾	⅞	¾
6½	½	..	Campbell Wy&C	200	6	6	6	..
5½	2	..	Calumet & Hecla	100	4¾	4¾	4¾	4⅝
14½	7½	1	Canada Dry	17100	14¼	14	14½	13¾
14⅝	7½	..	Canadian Pacific	9400	13½	13	13¼	12¾
30	14	1	Cannon Mills	400	27	26⅞	26⅞	27
7¾	4½	..	Capital Admin	100	7¾	7¾	7¾	..
63¼	30½	..	Case Thresh	15200	62¾	58	61¾	59¼
69¾	41	4	Case Thresh pf	210	67	65	67	65½
15⅞	5½	..	Caterpillar Trac	3100	15¼	14½	15	14½
1½	⅜	..	Celotex vtc	100	1½	1¼	1½	..
22	4½	..	Celanese Corp	23200	23⅜	21	22¾	19½
3½	½	..	Celotex Co	700	3¾	2½	3	2¼
5⅞	1½	..	Celotex Co pf	440	5⅞	4¼	4½	3⅝
30¼	14	1½	Central Aguirre	900	27	26½	27	26½
3¾	2	..	Century Ribbon	400	4	3⅞	4	3⅞
24	5⅞	..	Cerro de Pasco	9100	20⅞	18½	19¾	18⅜
2¾	1	..	Certain-Teed	300	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
13	4	..	Certain-Teed pf	100	13½	13½	13½	13
20⅞	7½	..	Checker Cab Mfg	300	17	16¼	17	..
29⅞	14⅝	2	Chesapeake Corp	3100	29¼	27¾	29¼	27¾
35¾	24⅝	2½	Ches & Ohio	9500	35½	35	35	34⅞
1½	½	..	Chi & Ill	100	1½	1½	1½	1½
2¼	½	..	Chi & E Ill pf	600	2¼	2¼	2½	..
4⅞	1⅜	..	Chi & Gt West	6400	4⅞	4⅜	4⅞	4⅜
8⅞	2½	..	Chi & Gt W pf	6100	8⅞	8⅝	8¾	8½
3¾	1	..	Chi Mil & St P	3700	3⅜	3⅛	3¼	3⅜
5	1½	..	Chi Mil & St P pf	5400	5	4¾	5	4⅞
9¼	1¼	..	Chi N'western	21200	9¼	8¾	9	8⅝
26	2	..	Chi & N'west pf	200	14½	14¼	14½	14⅜
4⅞	2½	..	Chi Pneu Tool	400	5	4½	5	4⅝
11½	5	..	Chi Pneu T pf	500	11½	10¾	11⅛	11⅛
9½	3¼	..	Chi R I & P	3100	8¼	7½	8	7¾
11¼	2⅞	..	Chi RI&P 6%	600	11	10½	10⅝	10
13¼	3½	..	Chi RI&P 7%	400	12	11½	12	11⅝
14	6½	1	Chi Yellow Cab	30	13	12½	13	13
18	5	1	Chickasha Cot O	100	18	18	18	17¼
5¾	2	..	Childs Company	300	5¼	5	5	..
20½	7¾	..	Chrysler	38700	20	19¾	20	19¾
15½	7½	2	City Ice & Fuel	800	15½	15¼	15⅜	14⅞
52½	45	6½	City Ice & F pf	100	51⅞	50½	51	51½
1¼	¼	..	City Stores	200	1	1	1	1
93	90	7	Clueti Bbdy pf	10	93	93	93	..
16	7	..	Colgate-Palm-P	3700	16	15½	¾	15¾
10⅞	3	..	Collins & Aikman	7500	11	10	10⅝	9⅝
9⅝	3½	..	Colo Fuel & Ir	400	9⅝	8½	9⅝	8½
33	16	6½	Colo F & I pf	20	30	30	30	..
22¼	12½	..	Colo & So 1pf	120	22	20	20	..
18	9	.80a	Columbia Gas	22300	17½	16¼	17	16⅜
77⅝	59	6	Columbia G pf A	100	73⅞	73¾	73⅞	74
13	6⅝	..	Columbia Pic vtc	1200	12¼	11⅞	12¼	12⅜
56⅛	23½	2*	Columbian Carb	9100	56¼	53¼	55⅝	54⅛
10⅜	4	..	Comm Credit	5100	12	10¼	11¾	10⅜
20½	18½	1¾	Comm Cr 7% pf	10	20	20	20	..
76½	70	6½	Comm Cred 1pf	110	75½	75	75	..
24½	16	3	Comm Cred A	300	24⅞	23¾	24⅞	23½
21	18½	2	Com Cr 8% pf B	10	20	20	20	..
33¾	18	2	Comm Inv Tr	5100	33	30⅝	32¾	30¾
18½	9	.60	Comm Solvents	10400	17⅜	16	16⅜	16¼
2⅞	1⅜	..	Comwlth & So	35300	2⅝	2⅜	2¾	2¾
50	21	6	Comwlth & S 6pf	1400	41	39¼	41	39¾
13½	7⅜	.60	Congoleum Nairn	3100	12¾	12⅝	12¾	13
4¼	1¾	..	Consol Film Ind	300	3½	3½	3½	3½
11⅞	5⅞	..	Consol Film I pf	400	10½	9⅞	10	10⅜
63¼	40	3.40	Consol Gas	19400	54½	52½	53⅞	52½
99	83	5	Colsol Gas pf	700	90	89½	90	89½
5½	2⅛	..	Colsol Laundries	2200	3¾	3⅝	3¾	3¾
9⅛	5	..	Colsol Oil	17200	8¾	8½	8¾	8⅝
6⅞	1½	..	Colsol Rys Cu pf	100	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
1¾	¼	..	Consol Textile	15600	1½	1¼	1⅜	1⅛
1¾	1⅛	..	Container A	2500	1⅝	1	1	1⅛
3	1¼	..	Container B	3400	3¼	3	3	3¼
8¾	3	..	Cont Baking A	2100	9¾	8¾	9⅜	8½
1¼	⅛	..	Cont Baking B	2800	1½	1¼	1½	1¼
47¼	36	4	Cont Baking pf	100	48¾	46¼	48¾	48¼
57⅛	35½	2	Cont Can	2600	55¼	54¼	54¼	54⅞
4⅝	1½	..	Cont Dia Fibre	400	8¼	7½	7½	7¾
26⅞	10½	1.20	Cont Insurance	1400	23½	22¾	23½	22⅝
3⅞	1	..	Cont Motors	10200	3	2⅞	3	3
12	4⅞	..	Cont Oil	31000	12½	12	12¼	12¼
74	45⅜	3	Corn Products	7500	70	68¼	69⅞	68¼
145¾	117½	7	Corn Prod pf	50	133	132¾	133	..
5⅝	2⅝	..	Coty	3200	4¾	4½	4⅝	5
33⅜	23	2†	Cream of Wheat	1500	32	31	32	31¼
43⅞	14¼	..	Crown Cork & S	12700	43⅞	40⅜	42½	38½
38	24½	2.70	Crown Cork pf	1400	38	37½	37½	37½
3¼	1	..	Crown Zellerbach	700	3	3	3	3
19⅜	9	..	Crucible Steel	1300	19¾	18	19½	18
40½	16	..	Crucible Steel pf	150	40	39	40	39
2⅜	⅛	..	Cuba Co	800	2	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
3	2½	..	Cuba Ry pf	100	8	8	8	..
8¼	1⅛	..	Cuban Am Sug	2700	6¾	5½	6¼	6
50¼	10	..	Cuban Am S pf	120	43¾	40	42	44
46	20¾	2½	Cudahy Packing	2400	45¾	45	45¼	45½
18	6½	..	Curtis Publishing	700	17⅜	17¼	17⅜	17
50¾	30	..	Curtis Pub pf	500	49½	49	49½	49¼
3	1⅛	..	Curtiss-Wright	8900	2¾	2⅝	2¾	2¼
3¾	2	..	Curtiss-Wright A	4100	3¾	3⅜	3¾	4⅛
12½	4¼	..	Cutler Hammer	800	11½	11½	11⅝	11½

—D—

11⅜	6¼	20	Deere & Co pf	300	11¼	11⅜	11⅜	..
65¾	37⅜	..	Del & Hudson	5200	62½	61½	62	61
29¾	17¼	..	Del Lack & W	8600	29½	28	28¾	28½
3	1	..	Denver & R G pf	300	3	3	3	3¼
72	48	4	Detroit Edison	300	68¾	68	68¾	68
25	17½	1	Diamond Match	1600	24½	24½	24½	24½
28½	26½	1½	Diamond T pf	1700	27	27	27	26¾
22½	12	1†	Dome Mines	8900	21½	20¾	21½	20¾
18¾	10½	1	Dominion Stores	1600	18¾	17½	18⅜	17¾
15½	10¼	.75	Douglas A	1700	15	14¾	14¾	14½
16	6¾	..	Dresser A	500	16	14⅝	15⅜	14½
9	2½	..	Dresser B	2200	9¼	8¾	9⅛	8½
84½	32½	2	du Pont de Nem	34200	83¾	61	83½	61½
106	97½	6	duo Pont deb	1700	102½	102½	102½	100¾
103	90	5	Duquesne It pf	40	94	94	94	94

—E—

8½	1⅛	..	Eastern Roll Mill	500	4¾	4½	4¾	4½
74¼	48	3	Eastman Kodak	3600	72½	70¾	71¾	70¼
130	110	6	Eastman Kod pf	50	115	115	115	..
12	3⅛	..	Eaton Axle ¾ Sp	3400	12¾	11	12¼	11
1⅜	⅜	..	Elfingon Schild	1400	1⅝	1⅛	1⅜	1⅜
20½	10	..	Elec Auto-Lite	9000	20	18¼	19⅝	18½
88	78¼	7	Elec Auto-L pf	10	79¼	79¼	79½	79¼
2¾	1	..	Elec Boat	7400	2¾	2½	2⅝	2½
2⅜	1	..	Elec & Mus Ind	300	2½	2⅜	2½	2½
8¾	3½	..	Elec Pow & Lt	9800	8½	7¾	8¾	7¾
22	7½	..	Elec Pow & L pf	700	19⅝	19½	19½	19⅛
9	6½	..	El Pw&L 6% pf	500	18⅞	17½	18⅞	18
40½	21	2	Elec Sto Battery	600	38½	38	38½	38
81	26	3	Endicott Johnson	800	50	49

Financial: News and Comment

Associated Gas Maturities Cut To $9,490,805

Obligations Reduced From $43,729,081—Revenues in 1932 $84,826,457

Operating revenues of the Associated Gas & Electric Co. and subsidiaries in 1932 were $84,826,457, according to the company's preliminary condensed annual report.

After provision for retirements, net earnings available for fixed charges and other deductions were $32,722,635. Consolidated earnings before provision for retirements were 1.40 times, and after provision for retirements 1.15 times interest and dividends on underlying stocks and the fixed interest requirements of the company (exclusive of that portion of charges of subsidiary companies ranking after fixed interest requirements of the company).

Dividends were paid out of earnings during the early part of 1932. They were later paid out of surplus and were discontinued when indications of business revival apparent during last summer failed to materialize.

The company has stopped cash dividends on the preference and preferred stocks, and is paying the interest on the convertible obligations in scrip, because declining revenues and maturing obligations made it imperative to conserve cash.

Obligations of the company and its subsidiaries maturing in 1932 and 1933, outstanding at Dec. 31, 1931, in the amount of $43,729,081, were reduced to $9,490,805 not matured as of May 6.

Loans and Funded Debt

These pending maturities consist entirely of loans and funded debt of subsidiaries. The largest item is the issue of 6 per cent refunding and improvement mortgage gold bonds of Staten Island Edison Corporation in the amount of $4,477,000 due on dates ranging from June 14 to Dec. 14, 1933. There is also an issue of $845,000 6½ per cent notes of Pennsylvania Electric Company due on Aug. 1, 1933, and of $607,000 5 per cent serial gold notes of General Gas & Electric Corporation due on Aug. 15, 1933.

In view of the conditions in the bond markets, it may be impossible to raise cash through sales of securities. In addition, collections from customers continue to come in slowly, due to the banking conditions in some of the territories served. "Accordingly," the report states, "it appears that some modification of interest requirements may become necessary, notwithstanding the fact that interest is fully earned.

"Such a modification of interest requirements of the fixed interest debentures would bring immediate strength to the company in place of present weakness. This matter is receiving our earnest consideration at the present time."

In accordance with established policy, the accounts of the company and those of the constituent companies are being examined by Messrs. Haskins & Sells, certified public accountants, except the Manila companies, which have been audited by other certified public accountants. At present the revenues of the companies whose accounts have been examined constitute approximately two-thirds of the total operating revenues, and the others are under way or will be shortly. Upon completion of the examinations, a report containing the accountant's certificate will be made available upon request.

Operating Revenues

The report also includes a résumé of the operations of the Associated Gas & Electric System of which the Associated Gas and Electric Company is the principal unit. Operating revenues were $98,253,475, compared to $105,286,247 in 1931, a decrease of 7 per cent. Operating expenses and maintenance declined 5 per cent, but this saving was partially offset by an increase in taxes from $7,366,532 to $8,289,502, an increase of 13 per cent. Operating income after provision for retirements was $34,930,026 compared to $39,109,184 in 1931, a decline of 11 per cent.

Total electric revenue during the year was 5 per cent lower than in 1931, and other operating revenues were 12 per cent lower. The decrease in electric revenue was not larger because domestic customers who account for 37 per cent of the electric revenue increased their average annual use 4.1 per cent.

The new business department during 1932 reported additional electric and gas business with estimated annual revenue of $5,672,894. This business resulted from the sale of appliances and equipment by operating companies and dealers.

New construction in 1932 was only $4,600,000, compared with $13,000,000 in 1931 and $32,000,000 in 1930.

Gain in Security Holders

The report says that registered security holders at the end of the year numbered 254,784, a gain of 17,669. More than 26,000 customers of the Associated System invested $9,415,400 in Associated securities during 1932. This brings the number of customers holding securities to 119,105 and the amount they have invested to $120,370,757.

The system reports that it put into effect the five-day week recommended by the Administration in Washington in several of the properties. The number of employees permanently employed on April 1, 1933, was 14,831, or 102 more than at the end of 1932.

The report also says that the Associated employee insurance plan was placed in effect in final form in June, 1932, after having been in preliminary form since August, 1930. Under the terms of this plan 13,000 employees are insured for a total of $51,800,000 in ordinary life and group insurance.

City of Philadelphia Loan

PHILADELPHIA, May 16—Bids for the new issue of $10,000,000 City of Philadelphia 5 per cent bonds will be opened at noon, June 2. Bonds will run for 50 years with the right to the city to redeem at the end of 20 years.

Industries Agree With Administration

By the Associated Press

New York, May 16

CHARLES F. ABBOTT, executive director of the American Institute of Steel Construction, told the Conference of Statisticians in Industry today that the organized industries are ready to take immediate advantage of the Roosevelt control bill when it is enacted. The conference was called by the National Industrial Conference Board.

"President Roosevelt is writing a new decalogue for the trade association," he said in a speech prepared for delivery at the conference. "If the program he now outlines is carried through, we may confidently expect to see an entirely new concept of the duties of management, and of the rights of industry to coöperate for the purpose of putting an end to cut-throat competition."

Aviation Engine Sales Show Big Gain in Quarter

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y., May 16—Production and sales of commercial aviation engines during the first quarter of this year gained substantially over the volume for the first quarter of last year, it was announced today by Thomas A. Morgan, president of the Aeronautical Chamber of Commerce of America. Reports to the aeronautical chamber by the manufacturers show that in the first three months of this year 220 engines costing $1,024,389 were built for commercial use compared with 191 engines costing $622,790 in the like period a year ago.

Sales and deliveries kept pace with production, Mr. Morgan pointed out. In the first three months of this year 267 engines valued at $1,214,319 were delivered for commercial use compared with 198 costing $619,350 a year ago.

Production and sales of all aviation equipment (including both airplanes and engines for both commercial and military purposes) in March improved generally over the activity in either January or February.

American Airplane Traffic Increasing

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y., May 16—The steady growth of passenger travel and express traffic on the airlines operated in this country and to Canada and South America by American airlines is indicated again by the report for the first quarter of 1933 issued today by the Aeronautical Chamber of Commerce of America, Inc. During this period both passenger travel and air express increased 27 per cent over the like period a year ago.

A total of 110,618 passengers used the airlines as compared with 76,763 in the first quarter of 1932, and express jumped to 360,790 pounds from 283,626.

Air mail, despite the effects of the general increase in postal rates in July, amounted to 1,634,284 pounds during the first quarter of this year, and the March poundage exceeded either of the preceding two months.

The airlines carried 2,104,000 pounds of mail in the first quarter of 1932.

Substantial Gain In Thermoid Company Sales

R. J. Stokes, president of the Thermoid Company, reports sales for April, 1933, were 50 per cent ahead of March, 1933, and 5 per cent ahead of April, 1932. In 1932 the April sales showed a seasonal increase of only 10 per cent over March of the same year.

"The Woven Steel Hose & Rubber Company, a wholly owned subsidiary acquired in 1931, has been showing a steady increase in business," said Mr. Stokes. "This plant is running at full capacity and during the last 60 days we have about doubled our force. Employees in other divisions are enjoying steadily increased employment. Our business with the automobile industry at this moment is showing steady improvement."

Union Bag & Paper Is Reopening Mills

NEW YORK, May 16—Union Bag & Paper Company is reopening its mills at Hudson Falls, N. Y., which have been closed since June, 1932.

Employees at the mills had been on strike, but the differences have now been settled. The company will make paper at these mills for bags instead of buying the paper as has been done.

Prices have been advanced and orders were heavy at the old prices, but have not been heavy at the higher prices.

Wiggin Resigns as Director

NEW YORK, May 16 (AP)—Stockholders of the Chase National Bank voted to reduce the number of directors from 72 "to not more than 36." Albert H. Wiggin, former chairman of the governing board, who gave up his official connection with the bank some months ago, was one of the retiring directors.

London Wool Sales

LONDON, May 16 (AP)—There were 10,145 bales of wool offered for sale at the auction today, of which 8828 bales were sold. A good selection was offered and met strong competition at better prices. Scoured merios and medium crossbreds occasionally sold 5 per cent above the rates quoted at the opening of the series.

Collins & Aikman Wages Up

NEW YORK, May 16 (AP)—Collins & Aikman Corporation announces that a general wage increase of 5 per cent for mill hands went into effect yesterday in plants at Philadelphia, Roxboro, N. C., and Bristol, R. I. Approximately 3000 workers are affected.

Hathaway Bakeries Omits

Hathaway Bakeries, Inc., has passed a quarterly dividend of $1.75 on the preferred stock, ordinarily payable on June 1.

Administration Gets Support Of Cotton Institute

Mills Agree to Regulation of Working Conditions and Marketing Plan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., May 16—The outstanding event of last week in the primary cotton cloth market was the support promised the Administration, by the Cotton Textile Institute, of the proposed bill to sanction trade agreements for self-regulation of working conditions and marketing within each industry.

The response of manufacturers and merchants was almost unanimously favorable. The institute suggested a minimum work week of 40 hours instead of the 30 hours proposed in the Black bill, since the lower limit would cause too drastic reorganization of the industry, which is already operating at 95 per cent of single capacity.

The proposal has obtained the support of even many of the southern mills which have heretofore declined to enter into any agreement for curtailing their operations. They have evidently decided it was better to join the self-regulating agreement than to be forced to similar conditions by government authority.

Production Cost Rises

Many southern mills are reported as anticipating some of the proposed legal requirements by raising wages which have recently been below the pre-war level. To those mills the legislation spells a very material rise in the cost of production. They have been operating at 110 to 120 hours a week as well as paying extremely low wages.

The proposed reduction in hours, to 80 for double shift, alone means an increase of 35 per cent in costs independent of the increase in the wage scale. It is stated that these items will lift manufacturing costs at least 3 cents a pound of cotton besides the increase due to the higher price of the raw material.

The northern mills look hopefully for the enactment of the proposed legislation, as they have long suffered from the inequality of conditions which the bill expects to remedy. Their working schedules have been limited to from 48 to 50 hours a week, and the change to 40 hours will not require such a great reorganization of operation.

Market Responds Well

The market responded hopefully to the proposed regulation. Merchants have been insisting on manufacturers curtailing their operations to fit the market, thus avoiding harmful reactions. The recent demand for cotton textiles has been so great that buyers have followed the successive advances with very little complaint. Last week the cloth market maintained its high level irrespective of the fluctuations of the price of raw cotton.

The hand to mouth buying which has prevailed so long is at last reacting on the primary market. Retailers' shelves have been cleared by the slightly increased public buying which has lately developed, and they have called on cutters and wholesalers for quick replacemets. These in turn have demanded more goods on rush orders from converters and wholesalers to the mills.

Sales last week are said to have more than doubled the current production, which has already been stepped up to more than 100 per cent of single shift capacity.

Brookmire Visualizes Irregular Price Trend

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, May 16—Summarizing the effects of the various factors, it seems probable that there will be a general continuation of the recent advance in business and prices for the next month or two, says the Brookmire Economic Service, in its current forecast. From now onward, however, the rise is likely to be much more irregular and less rapid.

Prices of grain and other farm products are now in a vulnerable position and their influence may at any time be changed from the positive to the negative side. Beyond midsummer, it is impossible to make definite predictions; results will depend in large measure upon political influences, including developments at the World Conference and at the Geneva Arms Conference as well as progress of the Government's economic program in this country.

Central Illinois Net Income

CHICAGO, May 16—Central Illinois Public Service Company reports for the quarter ended March 31, 1933, net income of $171,371 after depreciation, taxes, interest, etc., equal to 60 cents a share on the combined 284,757 shares of $6 and 6 per cent cumulative preferred outstanding. Due to the change in accounting methods, no comparison with a year ago is available.

Owen-Illinois Glass Co.

NEW YORK, May 16—All senior securities of the Owen-Illinois Glass Company are to be retired. There are $3,774,000 5 per cent debentures and $8,000,000 preferred stock, as well as an issue of 6 per cent mortgage bonds of a subsidiary, assumed by the Owens Company. Cancellation of the securities is to be accomplished partly by issuance of 200,000 shares of common stock and partly by the use of surplus funds.

Canadian Celanese, Ltd.

MONTREAL, May 16—Operations at the Canadian Celanese plant in Drummondville are continuing as usual, according to an official of the company. According to reports over the week-end, 70 employees of the spinning department went on strike Saturday after their demand for a substantial increase in pay had been turned down.

Commonwealth to Borrow

State Treasurer Charles F. Hurley will receive bids in writing until 11 a. m. (E. D. S. T.) May 18 for $4,000,000 Commonwealth of Massachusetts revenue notes dated May 24 and due October 25. Interest payable at maturity for exact number of days on a 360-day year basis.

Metro-Goldwyn Pictures

Metro-Goldwyn Pictures Corporation controlled by Loew's Inc., reports for 28 weeks ended March 16, 1933, net profit of $966,173 after expenses and federal taxes, compared with net profit of $1,910,807 for the 28 weeks ended March 12, 1932.

United Aircraft & Transport Maintaining Its Leadership

Next Week Inaugurates Faster Coast-to-Coast Service—Traffic Up 100 P. C. in 1932—Earns 15 Cents Share on Common in First 1933 Quarter

By G. R. ERICSON

Regarded as one of the premier aviation concerns in the world, United Aircraft & Transport Corporation has been breasting the receding tides of business with better than average success, and consolidating its position in the industry. While it earned only about one-half as much in 1932 on its common stock as in 1931, its net profits in the first quarter of 1933 were equal to 15 cents a share, compared with 12 cents a share in the 1932 quarter, and unfilled orders were substantially higher.

Today the company's air transport lines are flying approximately 37,500 miles a day, or about 14,000,000 miles annually over 6300 miles of lighted airways, serving 47 cities in 20 states besides having direct air and air-rail connections with many other points. Its 150 veteran pilots, whose average flying experience exceeds 4000 hours, are supplemented by a ground staff of 600 experts. Its lines link the Atlantic to the Pacific seaboards, the Great Lakes to the Southwest, the Pacific Northwest to the Rocky Mountain region, and it offers a through service from San Diego to Portland and Seattle.

Fast Service to Coasts

The company has two schedules daily on its coast-to-coast service, the east-bound taking 27 hours and the west-bound 31 hours. This time will be substantially bettered when the new twin-engined Boeing transports with a normal full-load speed of 170 miles an hour and a top speed of 190 miles an hour are placed in service next week. The new all-metal planes, of which 18 are to be shortly in use, are said to be the world's fastest multi-motored transport, capable of sustained flight on either of the two 550 h. p. Wasp motors. It carries 10 passengers and baggage, a crew of three and mail and express cargoes.

United Aircraft was incorporated in October, 1928, as Boeing Airplane & Transport Corporation, changing to its present name early in 1929. It is a holding company, and controls Boeing Airplane Company, Boeing Aircraft Co. of Canada, Ltd., Hamilton Standard Propeller Co., Pratt & Whitney Aircraft Company, Canadian Pratt & Whitney Aircraft Company, Ltd., Sikorsky Aviation Company; Stearman Aircraft Company, Chance Vought Corporation, Boeing Air Transport, Inc., National Air Transport, Inc., Pacific Air Transport, Varney Air Lines, Inc., United Aircraft & Transport Corporation, Conn., Boeing School of Aeronautics, United Aircraft Exports, Inc., United Airports Company of California, Ltd., and United Airports of Connecticut, Inc.

A Complete Unit

It is a complete unit in the aviation business, manufacturing mail, military, and passenger planes, flying boats, aircraft engines and propellers, and it operates also mail, passenger and express lines and airports. The Pratt & Whitney division makes the internationally known "Wasp" and "Hornet" engines which have broken many records, the Sikorsky division produces amphibions, sport, commercial and military planes, the Stearman division lighter planes for sport and commercial use; the purchase of the Hamilton Metalplane Company gave United a large production of all-metal planes and absorption of Hamilton Standard Propeller Corporation made it the world's largest airplane propeller manufacturer.

Announcements from time to time of new advances in the art of flying or in mechanical devices indicate that United Aircraft is in the forefront of the industry. Late in 1931 it completed the largest plane built in the country, carrying 40 passengers. In December, 1931, it announced a new fuel-injector engine based on the Diesel fundamental; it produced a device for changing the pitch of propellers in flight, and it is experimenting continuously in the production of swifter and more powerful aircraft engines. Its latest planes bring New York and San Francisco within a day of each other.

Through the purchase of 50,000 shares of Aviation Corporation of the Americas, now Pan American Airways, United has an agreement for an exchange of traffic which connects it with the countries of South America and limits the major activity of each company to its respective side of the Mexican border. The export business has fallen off in recent years, but United export shipments in 1932 exceeded $2,000,000, and unfilled export orders on Dec. 31, 1932, were $676,000.

Finances and Earnings

Financial condition of United Aircraft is excellent. There is no funded debt, and preferred stock outstanding was reduced last year by 90,000 shares to 150,000 shares, 60,000 being purchased in the open market at an average price of $43 a share and 30,000 redeemed at $55 a share. Current assets at the end of the year totaled $23,868,217, of which cash and United States and Canadian bonds exceeded $16,500,000. Inventory of $3,970,000 was entirely covered by firm orders or contracts. Working capital of about $22,000,000 was about $1,300,000 less than the year before.

Net earnings for 1932 were $1,687,663 after all charges, taxes, and minority interests, equal after preferred dividends to 53 cents a share on 2,086,352 no-par shares of common stock outstanding at the end of the year. This compares with $2,907,548, or $1.05 a share on 2,084,317 common shares at the end of 1931 and with $1.24 a share on 2,083,223 shares in 1930.

Evidence is shown that the company is holding its own in 1933, with net for the first quarter of $432,171, equal after charges and preferred dividends to 15 cents a share on the common, compared with 12 cents a share on the common in the first quarter of 1932. Total passengers carried in the March 31 quarter were 14,917 compared with 11,250 in the 1932 period, a gain of 32 per cent.

In 1932 passengers carried rose to 88,933 compared with 42,928 in 1931, a gain of over 100 per cent. Pounds of express carried last year totaled 172,326 compared with 59,756 pounds in 1931.

Dividends are being paid regularly on the preferred which sells around 60, and yields about 5 per cent. No dividends are being paid on the common. High for the latter this year has been 30½, and low 16½.

A Window in Wall Street

Coöperative Competition

THE transportation world is watching with much interest the unique situation which confronts the Canadian people in connection with the struggle of its two big railway systems to get back on a satisfactory operating basis. For years Canadian Pacific and Canadian National have been competing, each one duplicating a large part of the mileage and service of the other, and giving Canada a larger number of miles of road per capita than any other country. Each one has bid for popular approval by maintaining a high standard of efficiency and investing millions in improvements. From 1923 to 1931 Canadian National has spent about $450,000,000 in branch lines, hotels, steamships, track and cars, while Canadian Pacific spent about $350,000,000 in the same period, so as not to be left behind. The former, owned by the state, has been spending the public moneys, $100,000,000 more than it earned, while Canadian Pacific, formerly a tower of strength from a financial standpoint, has had to go deeper into debt to hold its position. A commission appointed by the Government rejected a proposal of President Beatty of Canadian Pacific that the two roads be amalgamated and recommended what amounts to coöperate competition by which either road can force the hands of the other in the matter of eliminating duplications, pooling traffic, or branch line extensions. A merger is yet a possibility unless business improvement puts both carriers on the upgrade. In the meantime, each has been reducing expenses drastically.

* * *

Oil Coördinator

The breaking down of the law of supply and demand is nowhere better illustrated than in the oil industry. Without any effective curb on thousands of small producers and with big concerns racing to get oil to market, prices have been cut to where costs are utterly ignored and where as one writer puts it, the companies may be "drowned in a sea of red ink." The oil producer considers there is only one way to maintain his income when the price of what he sells drops, and that is to produce more of the product, a sort of inversion of the law of supply and demand. Theoretically, the price should rise when enough producers stop or reduce their production, but with a tremendous reservoir of crude available in many parts of the country, and little or no coöperation, curtailment seemingly has been ineffective. The answer may be a federal coördinator, with power, who will institute compulsive coöperation. When men apparently can't get together for their own and the public's good, then the curtailment of their liberties becomes a duty of democracy.

* * *

Are Railroads Bargains?

In connection with the statements in Washington that railroad capitalization may have to undergo drastic revaluation, a study by Hornblower & Weeks on railroad security values is pertinent. This house points out that investment in American railroads up to 1918 amounted to about $18,000,000,000, to which has been added $10,000,000,000 since, with an increase of less than $3,000,000,000 in capitalization. In addition some $30,000,000,000 has been spent from earnings for maintenance and depreciation. Taking a "reasonable valuation" of $28,000,000,000, total debt of $11,000,000,000 or 40 per cent is outstanding in the hands of the public, followed by $8,300,000,000 preferred and common stocks.

The reduction by railroads of nearly 50 per cent in operating expenses with only a 10 per cent reduction in wages leads authorities to the belief that if gross revenues return but half to those of 1929 the roads could show net earnings as high as in that year. Pointing to their excellent physical condition, the brokerage house calls attention to the fact that at the present time the carrier system can be purchased through their first mortgage bonds at 8c to 14c on the dollar of asset values!

G. R. E.

Long-Term Debts Of Corporations Show Large Gains

Up 150 P. C. Since Pre-War Period—Credit Piled Up in Boom Years

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, May 16—American corporations—industrial, public utility and financial—have increased their long-term debts more than 150 per cent since pre-war years, according to a special report on this class of obligations made public by the Twentieth Century Fund, in connection with its investigation of the nation's internal indebtedness.

A disproportionate part of the great increase in debts occurred during the boom years of 1921-1929, during which industrial and financial corporations especially piled up debts at a much faster rate than ever before, according to the report.

In spite of the increase in debts, however, the findings show a wide variation in the capacity of debtor companies to meet their obligations, the variation ranging from the larger industrial corporations and public utility operating companies, whose debts present no great difficulties even now, to the street and steam railways and public utility holding companies, comparatively large numbers of which are in serious difficulties, or have defaulted.

Judged in relation to the value of assets, the debts of industrial corporations as a group are most amply secured, with the public utilities most heavily burdened, the report shows.

The long-term indebtedness of industrial corporations—which include companies in the fields of manufacture, mining and construction—amounts to approximately $10,500,000,000, which is approximately one-fifth of plant investment.

Debts of public utility operating companies are listed in the survey report at about $11,200,000,000, while those of holding companies in the utility field are set at an additional $2,000,000,000. The obligations represent an amount slightly less than one-half of the book value of public utility plant investment.

Detroit Edison Co. Has Decline in Earnings

Detroit Edison Co. reports for 12 months ended April 30 net of $5,455,587 after charges, or 4.29 a share on 1,272,260 shares, compared with $10,033,523, or $7.88 a share, a year before:

	1933	1932
Gross*	$41,926,930	$47,531,659
Bal after tax & res	11,968,907	†16,066,673
Surp after charges	5,455,587	10,033,523

*Includes non-operating income. †After $4,300,000 depreciation reserve in addition to which $1,500,000 was appropriated from profit and loss surplus Dec. 31, 1931.

Steel Activities At Youngstown Increase

Youngstown, Ohio, May 16

STEEL plants in this district, opening the week at 40 per cent, are running far ahead of the 25 per cent rate of a year ago and by mid-week may top the 42 per cent operating level of two years ago.

Continuance of the upswing for a time seems assured by a steadily increasing volume of orders, apparently not yet at a seasonal peak, and further improvement in business generally.

Carnegie Steel Company's district operations may jump to around 52 per cent of capacity, an increase of four points in a few days, and Republic Steel Corporation is preparing to add a fourth blast furnace to its three active stacks in the Mahoning Valley.

American Dollar Value Is Higher In London Market

LONDON, May 16 (AP)—Slackened tension in the European situation and expectation of a favorable statement today from President Roosevelt prompted some covering operations in the foreign exchange market and the dollar increased in value two cents.

Opening at $3.95¾, the dollar gradually improved on buying in behalf of the Continent and, with only a fractional recession, the rate finished at $3.93¾.

The belief was prevalent in some quarters that there is an understanding between the various treasuries to prevent wide fluctuations in currency.

It has been noted that fluctuations have been on a narrow scale since the House of Commons authorized the recent increase in the British Government's equalization account.

PARIS, May 16 (AP)—The American dollar closed on the Bourse today at 21.75 francs, a loss of 5 centimes from yesterday's quotation.

Illinois Banks Reopen Without Restrictions

CHICAGO May 16—Auditor of public accounts for Illinois authorized 10 state banks to reopen without restrictions.

There are only 18 member banks which have not been reopened or placed under jurisdiction of a conservator in Seventh Federal Reserve District. Of the 768 member banks in this district, 469 have been reopened fully and 281 are being administered by conservators.

Green Points To Public Works As Employment Aid

Labor Head Says Government Must Underwrite National Business Recovery

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, May 16—The Federal Government is responsible for the task of underwriting national business recovery, and it alone can furnish the huge credit needed to start industry toward normal production and in the direction of employment for 13,000,000 impatient jobless men and women, in the opinion of William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor. Mr. Green advances these suggestions in a special article prepared for the public works issue of Engineering News-Record which will be published next Thursday.

The labor leader makes the point in his manuscript that defending the country against an armed foe is a government duty no more imperative than defense against the "invisible but deadly forces of depression."

"We are face to face with a dangerous situation," Mr. Green writes. "Men and women barred from normal living will not remain patient indefinitely. These 13,000,000 want work. There is no substitute."

American Brass Prices Rise

American Brass Company has advanced prices of brass products ½ cent a pound and copper products ¼ cent a pound.

WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS

in the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts

Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking Laws. There are no stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Wherever you live, you can open an account, deposit your savings, or withdraw your money by mail. Interest begins on dates listed.

BANK BY MAIL

BOSTON, MASS.

Grove Hall Savings Bank	May 20
Blackstone Savings Bank	May 22
Brighton Savings Bank	June 1
Franklin Savings Bank	June 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	June 1
Boston Penny Savings Bank	June 10
Home Savings Bank	June 10
Union Savings Bank	June 10
Warren Institution for Savings	June 10
Dorchester Savings Bank	June 15
East Boston Savings Bank	June 15
Eliot Savings Bank	June 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	June 15
Wildey Savings Bank	June 15
Other Massachusetts Savings Banks	
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	May 20
Lynn Five Cent Savings Bank	June 1
Lynn Institution for Savings	June 1
Medford Savings Bank	June 1
Northampton Savings Bank	June 1
Somerville Savings Bank	June 1
Woburn Five Cent Savings Bank	June 3
Brookline Savings Bank	June 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	June 10
North Ave. Savings Bank, Cambridge	June 10
Brockton Savings Bank	June 15
East Cambridge Savings Bank	June 15

CHICAGO WORLD'S FAIR

Given Pre-View in May 31 issue of The Christian Science Monitor

1 Going to the Chicago Fair, Jack?
Haven't decided. Wish I knew more about it.
2. The Monitor is printing a picture and story section May 31 telling about it.
Guess I had better read up on it.
3. My wife and I are going. Better come along.
Well, I'll talk it over with Anne. Where can I get a Monitor?
4 At a newsstand or I'll ask the Circulation Representative to see that you get one.
Thanks, I'll make a note of it and buy one.

Read the story of this Century of Progress Exposition as it unrolls in the May 31 Special Section of the Monitor

The Christian Science Publishing Society,
107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass.

Please send me the May 31 issue of The Christian Science Monitor containing the story of the Century of Progress Exposition. I enclose 5 cents in payment.

Name.....

Address.....

Home Building and Gardening

Pre-Fabricated, Mass-Produced

Houses of the Future Series—7

By LESLIE HARRIS

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

Chicago

THE visitor may wonder if the pre-fabricated, mass-produced small house, built of all steel and yet no more expensive than one of frame, is about to be ushered in by the Century of Progress exposition. For three years now much interest has been centered in the experimental operations of a group of architects and builders known as General Houses, Inc., who have completed their product just in time for the exposition.

With a house which they promise to build for from $1500 to $4500, according to size and equipment, General Houses, Inc., is widely acclaimed as having one of the most sensational ideas to be revealed to the public at the exposition. Several months before the exposition's opening date, their first house was finished on the outskirts of Chicago, a sleek and shiny steel abode as modern in appearance and construction as a 1933 automobile.

It takes such a short time to build one of these houses that the General Houses people nonchalantly left their world's fair house more or less until the last minute. The speed required to catch up with the other exhibitors, however, means little in the construction of a General House. They are planned to be put up in a jiffy, and can be "assembled" in two weeks or less by several workmen.

Not Monotony of Design

Although the houses are to be made of standard parts fabricated by mass production, this does not mean extreme standardization or monotony of design of the homes themselves. Many different models may be bought, rooms may be added as the family grows, and the plan varied to suit individual taste. But the "parts" are all the same. Standard four-foot wide, roof-high steel panels make the walls, and to get a larger house you simply put in more panels. There is no frame to a General House. The wall panels are bolted together to form a rigid shell, and this rests on a steel chassis built of standard steel floor parts anchored to the ground by concrete piers. The wall panels come in several different varieties. There are plain panels for the body of the walls. Then there are window panels, with apertures provided for either a small or large window frame to be inserted. Finally, there are panels with openings for doors, and special panels with chimney built in.

"The wall panels are self- and roof-supporting and discharge all duties formerly demanded from frames, lathing, plaster and sheathing," the "official" description of the house says. Then, after the walls are built, the inside of this frame is covered with insulated panels which fill a double function, keeping the house warm in winter and cool in summer, and taking the place of plaster. This interior can be treated in any manner desired, painted or papered.

A wood flooring, also pre-fabricated with large panels, is applied over an insulation laid on the steel chassis, and an insulated steel roof, carried by steel beams, completes the house. Porches, either downstairs or on the roof, can be added extra, but are not included in the standard equipment.

Method of Distribution

The method by which the houses are to be distributed to the buying public is especially interesting. They will be sold and assembled by local dealers, but ordered through General Houses, Inc., whose headquarters are in Chicago. This organization does not, however, plan to make the parts itself, at least for the time being. The parts will be ordered from a group of leading manufacturers who have coöperated in the undertaking and who have the right equipment and other facilities for producing their particular elements. Among these companies are the Pullman Car & Manufacturing Corporation, Container Corporation, the Curtis Companies, Inc., Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company.

Mr. Howard T. Fisher of Chicago is the architect of the houses and the leading figure in the organization. In the planning of the houses he is assisted by such experts as Mr. Nicholas Remisoff, designer, and Mr. Jacob L. Crane, city planning expert.

The first house, now completed at Hubbard Woods, a north shore suburb, was designed for Miss Ruth Page, a dancer formerly with the Ravinia Opera Company. It has four rooms besides the kitchen and two baths. The two bedrooms and adjoining baths are at one end of the house, entirely private from the living quarters. The dining alcove, kitchen and living room form an L-shaped section, a screened veranda occupying the open part of the L.

The world's fair house is also L-shaped, with a trellis entry; a screened porch at the back opening into a possible garden; and a terrace on the roof. The living room and dining alcove make one large room at the right, with the two bedrooms at the left. (See illustration and plans.)

In announcing the perfection of their plans the General House people believe that they are going to fill a need pointed to in quite definite terms by the President's Conference on Home Building and Ownership. "The building of small houses has not made the progress found in other industries," the report said, adding that "The shop fabrication of small houses is one of the most urgent problems that confronts us at the present time."

NEXT WEEK—The Lumber Industries House.

In Maytime

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

NOW that it is Maytime again in the land and in the heart, I am thinking: Perhaps the dogwood's white-green petals, delightfully curved, bend with gay, open countenance above the lichen-covered rocks where once a happy school-child played.

I am thinking: Perhaps near the dogwood, the yellow-tufted spicewood scents the drowsy, New England air as it once scented the air and the breath of small children, going to or coming home from school.

And then: The lilacs, puffs of purple flowers with heart-shaped leaves, growing in the dooryard of an old deserted house. That exciting short-cut path, where running feet paused to stand tiptoe in order that a child may bend down the fragrant, flaunting blossoms and gather with small, moist hands a spray for Teacher. And Teacher, who ever so kindly would say, "Good morning, my dear, and thank you so much. They are beautiful," in a loving, approving voice that made a small child happy all that day.

What sweeter memory could go hand in hand with education when Maytime comes and when thousands of laughing school children are bringing floral offerings to "Teacher"?

"Of making books there is no end and much study is a wearisome thing," but truly the reminiscence of unforgettable schooldays, blossomy shrubs and teachers brings pleasant thought. IDA CROCKER DUNCAN.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Dogwood Is Now in Bloom in the Sweet New England Scene.

Five Ways to Make a Lily Pool

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Pittsburgh, Penna.

THE Chinese think that a garden is not a garden at all unless there is the glint of water in the sunlight or moonlight. Having a water garden is not at all a stupendous undertaking. Anybody can have one. There is no hoeing, no weeding, no watering. Water lilies require simply a pool or tub to grow in, rich soil and sunshine.

I'd like to tell you of four or five ways to have a water lily pool, and leave the selection to you.

The first is my own way, the way of a beginner, who has, in addition, no money. I bought a packet of water lily seeds for 15 cents. They are as big as acorns, five of them, and very interesting things to look at as I hold them in my hand. I shall cut a hole in the hard shell of each seed with a sharp knife and sow them all in May or June in a wooden bucket which I shall fill four-fifths full with soil. It will be kept outdoors in the sun all summer, with about two inches of water in the top of the bucket. In two weeks, they will germinate, and I shall leave them in the bucket in the sun all summer. When winter comes, they must be protected from frost, and planted in their permanent quarters next spring. The bucket will be covered with the surrounding soil, then, in a natural pool I expect to help dig in the spring. The new growing rhizomes will soon find their way over the bucket into the fresh soil.

The second way is the way, also, of the beginner, again without much money. Select a tub or half-barrel, or two tubs or half-barrels if you wish a rock garden between them, and fill the tub half full with soil, two inches of sand and six inches of water. Sink the tub or tubs in the ground to within three inches of the top. There is your water garden, compact in a small space, and it never need be made larger, if that is all the space you have. Waterlilies are very accommodating in this respect. Give them a big tub of rich earth to grow in, and you will have large lilies. Give them a small tub of rich earth and you will have small lilies, as you decide. In this case, however, you buy roots from a nurseryman, ready to set out in May or June. You can choose hardy or tender varieties, in a wide range of colors, even blue. Waterlily plants may be had from 95 cents up, depending upon variety.

Courtesy Johnson Water Gardens to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Even the Smallest Place Can Have a Tub Garden. This Diagram Shows Suggested Planting. From Left to Right—Torch Lily, Perennials, Papyrus, Water Lily, Water Hyacinth, Fish Plants, Giant Arrowhead, Ornamental Grass.

The third way is the way of the person with space enough for a pond, one who does not care for, or who does not have the money for a cement pool. In the natural pool, if the soil will not hold water, you may pound the bottom and sides of the excavation and cover it with six inches of puddled clay, which the children may stamp with their feet until it is worked into one solid mass. To prevent the sides from washing, cover with rough stones or a thin layer of concrete. Two feet is deep enough,—one foot for soil or tubs in the water, and one foot for water, and there should be an overflow so that the pool can be flooded or entirely drained.

Ready Made Pool

The fourth way is to buy a pool and all the plants and fishes complete from a water garden nurseryman. The pool comes to you all folded up, ready to install,—all you have to do is dig a hole. The pool is 4½ feet by 7½ feet and 19 inches deep. It is made of heavy fabric, chemically treated and coated with asphaltum rubber compound to make it waterproof, painted inside sky blue, and it may be left outdoors all winter without being harmed by freezing. This pool costs about $15.

The fifth way is the way of the person with both space and money. Not so much of either, space about 8 by 10, and money, about $15 up. If you have a natural spring on your place, that is just the spot; the water may tumble over rocks then and splash into the pool, making a natural and perpetual fountain, verily a spot to dream in. Water lilies, however, like warm undisturbed water, so they should be off to one side of the pool, where the water will not be agitated. A natural slope will combine the pool and rock garden in the most delightful maner, especially if you fill in the background with flowering shrubs. If your land is level, the earth may be thrown out of the pool excavation upon the sides, to form the rock garden.

Concrete Lining

For the cement pool, dig out the earth a foot deeper and larger than you want the pool to be. Then tamp the earth solid, apply a six-inch layer of cinders, and tamp again. Now apply a 1-3-5 mix of concrete two inches thick. 1-3-5 is one part Portland Cement, three sand, and five crushed rock or gravel. It pays to do this work carefully because a leaky pool is hard to fix. Tamp lightly to eliminate air pockets. Now lay chicken wire or iron rods over the first layer of concrete for reinforcing, and then apply three inches more of the concrete, making the entire concrete slab about five inches thick. Tamp lightly again to make a good contact with the first layer. Cover wih two or three coats of asphalt paint, to waterproof, as soon as the concrete is in place, allowing an hour between coats.

It's a good idea to let the pool stand two or three weeks then before putting in water, during which time the surface must be kept moist by covering with hay or burlap and wetting daily to prevent surface cracks.

One made with steep sides will be damaged by the push of the ice in winter, but if it is made in the shallow bowl or deep saucer shape, the ice cannot grip the side to exert any pressure.

You've heard the boys say, "Come on in, the water's fine?" So I say: "Come on along, the water-lily pool's great!" Your boys and mine will stock the pool with their pet goldfishes, which will dart up after mosquito larvae and do you a favor while making a flash of color in the sun. It has always seemed to me that there is nothing quite as fascinating as a lily pool, and although I have had a wonderful garden for years (I think it's wonderful!) I can hardly wait to get my lily pool on the way for I have a suspicion that it will be the best loved of all our adventures in gardening. DIANA PARKS.

Handling Seedlings

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

During the first few months in the case of perennial plants, we have to guard against the bad effects of a meager root system during dry weather, the generally delicate nature of some plants, and many other retarding influences. The task of carrying our little plants through this trying period may be made a burden or a pleasure, according to the way we approach it.

If we place seedling plants in their permanent home before they are physically fit to combat the inclemencies of weather or the attacks of insects we are adding to our woes by spreading out the area we have to keep under constant observation. On the other hand, if we keep all of the little plants in one spot where they will constantly claim our attention, they are more apt to receive the care they need at the time they need it, and let no one think that delicate plants can be grown without careful attention and infinite pains.

A sash-covered frame is undoubtedly the best place for delicate plants during the first few months of their lives. Many of us, however, may feel we cannot provide this kind of home, for large numbers, especially after they need much space to keep them from being crowded. However, a sash frame is almost a necessity for plants before and immediately following germination when a sudden downpour of rain or a few hours of neglect would mean a total loss. After they have attained enough size to necessitate transplanting, one is often at a loss to know what to do with them. It is then that the simple frame without cover, except possibly a lath screen, comes to our rescue.

Such a frame may be made any size to suit the convenience of the operator. Boards for the frame need not be more than three or four inches wide and an inch thick. The idea is to get an area of soil which can be made to suit the needs of the plants; one which can be elevated to give perfect drainage, and a place where all small plants can be collected so none will be overlooked and suffer the bad effects of neglect. After a summer under these conditions, plants will be ready to go to their permanent places with every assurance of success.

Hobbies and Hints

Poplar Trimmings for a Sand Break

Chicago

Dear Gardening Friends:

As an ardent follower of the Garden Page each week, I feel that I must share some of my garden experience in return for enjoying the experiences of others for a long while.

Each fall, and sometimes early in spring, while buds are still dormant, my husband and I cut several hundred slips from the poplar trees, thereby giving the trees a trimming and providing slips for planting. A spade is used in planting the slips, one handling the spade while the other places a poplar slip as far down as possible into the spade incision. Then the earth is stomped down firmly, so firmly that the slip will not come up easily if given a slight pull. While it is necessary for at least two or three buds to be below ground, we just place the slip down the full length of the spade incision.

As the farm next to ours had been abandoned and the blowing sand therefrom was ruining our grass, we decided to plant poplar slips along the border line as a sand break. Most of the slips were Lombardy poplar and within five years the slips became trees, reaching a height of a dozen or more feet. Willow slips, also, we have enjoyed planting in the same way.

Among our evergreens, which are at least a century old, stands a very large poplar tree, but from now on it will be pointed out as "Balm of Gilead," as I learned it has the right to this name, after reading the article "Baim of Gilead" under the heading "Daily Features" of the Monitor of April 25.

To iris lovers our experience with this fascinating flower may be of interest. Using the lavender and canary yellow colored iris as a border along the walks and driveway other flowers are planted behind them. Iris of other colors are planted by themselves so as not to mar the effect of the intermingling of the yellow and lavender. The iris grows almost anywhere and never complains of neglect. As a cut-flower it is most satisfactory. Down the long stem of the flower is found what appears to be little pockets, paperlike, and out of each pocket a blossom shows itself. As this first blossom fades another takes its place, and after the second fades still another appears, making three blossoms for each pocket, so that the flower continues to bloom for many days, requiring only fresh water and the removal of faded blossoms. To iris lovers few flowers compare to the beauty and delicate fragrance of the iris. (Mrs.) S. E. B.

Bird Friends in Gourd-Houses

Jackson, Miss.

Dear Garden Lovers:

One of the charms of my mother's old-fashioned southern garden is the gourd-houses placed in the trees for the birds. These gourds were grown in this same garden three years ago and after they ripened on the vine they were picked and put aside to dry for use the following spring. A hole about two inches square was then cut in the side of each gourd and a small round hole put in the bottom to allow for proper drainage. They were then ready to be suspended from the trees.

At first we hung them up by a single string tied in the top of the gourd but this failed to make them stationary and caused quite a chattering among the bird family so we hastened to fasten them securely with heavier cord stretched from limb to limb. This proved so successful that our gourd-houses have proved more popular than the regulation bird houses on the garage and rose arbor.

Each year Mr. and Mrs. Bluebird build in the gourd-house in the plum tree near the center of the garden and as I write I can see the little mother patiently sitting on her eggs while her mate hovers near by keeping inquisitive sparrows away. In an apple tree just opposite the mocking bird family is moving in and the tiny wrens are occupying the smallest gourd of all. The martins, too, are investigating. Some days we see nine varieties of birds enjoying the fresh food we put out for them daily. These include the cardinal, thrush, woodpecker, bluebird, sparrow, wren, martin, mocking bird and jay.

Our large tiger cat roams around this garden in his usual dignified manner for he has been taught not to molest the birds. These tiny, feathered creatures make this spot a daily joy with their songs and work and we feel they are as much a part of it as the roses and other flowers. (Mrs.) A. P. D.

[Mrs. A. P. D. we need your full name and address, please, for our files.—Editor.]

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Begonia and Its Culture

House Plants and Their Care Series—15

By KARIN B. HEDENBERG

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

BEGONIAS are among the most popular of house plants. They are beautiful in foliage and flowers, and will grow under circumstances unfavorable to the development of many plants. These truly homey plants will flourish in any room where a geranium will grow. There are many varieties of begonia, most of them natives of tropical or subtropical countries. The Rex begonia is native of India and China. This variety is admired for its fine foliage rather than flowers.

Although begonias have few wants they are, however, particular about soil, liking best a mixture made up of rich garden loam, leafmold, with just enough sand to perfect the drainage. Good drainage is essential. Begonias resent "wet feet." In watering begonias pour the water over the soil rather than over the top of the plant.

When begonias begin to lose their leaves it is usually due to too much or too little water, too much or too little sun, or too little fresh air. The flowering varieties demand sunshine. The other kinds do best—or at least as well—in a shady window. Unless cut back at intervals they are apt to become tall and ungainly. Do not hesitate about pinching the tops out of a shoot to give a friend to start a new plant. Your generosity will be rewarded by a better plant for your window.

In October tuberous-rooted begonias will show signs of a desire to rest; the leaves will begin to turn yellow and fall off. The plant should now receive less and less water. As soon as the stalks fall off withold water entirely, and set the pot in a place free from frost. About the first of March the tubers will show sign of growth. They should then be repotted into new soil.

Propagation by Cuttings

The easiest way to propagate begonias is by cuttings, or by division of the tuber. Leaf cuttings are usually made in December. These cuttings with about an inch of leaf stalk attached are placed flat on the propagation bench, and held in position by pebbles. As soon as they are rooted they should be potted in two-inch pots. These new plants will flower the following year. Cuttings can also be taken in the spring—in fact at any time. A shoot stuck into the soil will root quite readily, thus placing the begonias among one of the easiest plants to propagate.

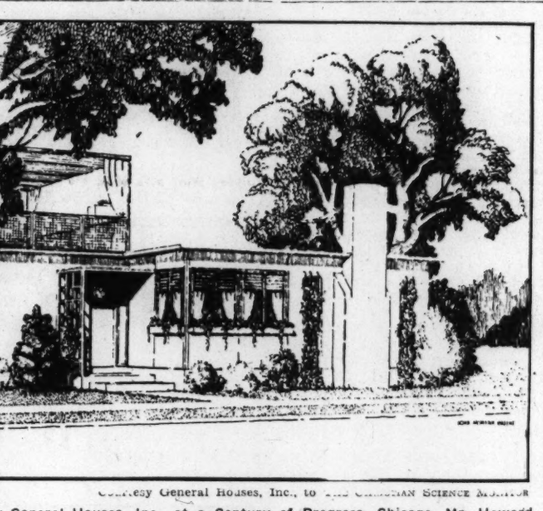
Tuberous-rooted begonias can also be propagated from seeds; a single capsule contains hundreds of seeds. These should be sown in January in very fine soil. A soil composed of good manure, leafmold, and sand is the most suitable. After filling the propagation pan press down the soil firmly, and scatter the seeds thinly over the surface of the soil. Next sprinkle with water, and cover the seeds with a very thin layer of soil. Set the pan in a warm but not sunny location, and cover the pan with a pane of glass. This will prevent evaporation. In watering the seedlings take care not to pour the water over the plants. As soon as the seedlings have made their first pair of leaves they should be transplanted singly into two-inch pots. Shift into larger pots as soon as they have filled the old pots with roots. Shade the plants from hot sun, but give them plenty of light and fresh air.

Planting Out

These plants can be set out in the open border any time after the first of June. After they have finished flowering gradually withold water. Next remove the tubers from the border, and place them in a box of dry soil or sand where they can remain until the following March when they can be potted in a rich garden loam.

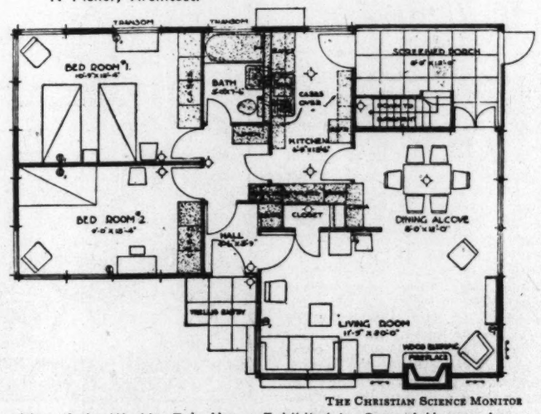
When propagation by division is desired select tubers with well developed eyes; each will make a new plant. This work should be done in early March or as soon as the eyes are fully developed.

Begonias that are used as bedding plants should have a soil composed of the same mixture that is used for pot culture. They may be planted outdoors in semi-shade any time after all danger of frost is past. The plants will flower until late fall. In watering care should be taken not to water the foliage.



Courtesy General Houses, Inc., to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

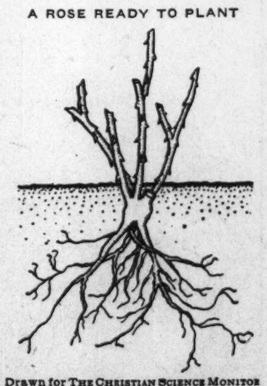
The Exhibition House Being Shown by General Houses, Inc., at a Century of Progress, Chicago. Mr. Howard T. Fisher, Architect.



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Plan of the World's Fair House Exhibited by General Houses, Inc.

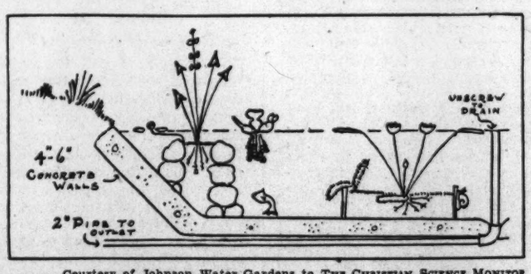
A ROSE READY TO PLANT



Drawn for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Showing Place Where Plant Is Grafted on Strong Root.

Most rose plants from a nursery are "budded," as here—that is, the tea rose has been grafted upon a hybrid perpetual root, making it stronger. The soil for roses should be good garden loam, and the hole should be about 18 inches deep and large enough to give the roots ample room. Set the plant in so that the "bud" or joining place is just under the surface. If the rose has not been cut back, prune it. Any broken roots should be pruned off before planting. The ground should be kept moist. Mulch with granulated peat or grass clippings, so roots may remain cool and damp.



Courtesy of Johnson Water Gardens to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Diagram Showing Cross-Section of an Easily Made Pool. This One Is 2 Feet 6 Inches Deep With a 45-Degree Angle at One Side. The Concrete Lining Is 4 to 6 Inches Thick. The Drain Is a 2-Inch Pipe With an Overflow Attachment That Is Unscrewed to Open Drain. Soil Is Set Into Built-In Containers in Which Pickerel Weed (Left) and Water Lily (Right) Are Planted.

Boughs for Decoration

In midsummer maple is the best green for the house. Only very light branches should be chosen with slender stems, though they may be 5 or 6 feet long. The bough that looks well in a vase is seldom the bough that looks best on a tree. The same rule applies to fir trees. I know nothing more poetic in appearance, than a fir tree on a shelf or table in winter. It must be a whole tree though, not a bough, and must be cut where the trees have seeded themselves too thickly. Such a one standing erect and sparsely leafed looks exquisite in a room.

Turkish Families Leave Roumania For Ancient Home

Boundary Line Changes Cause Shifting of Races; Free Land Offered

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUCHAREST, Roumania—A number of Turkish families who have lived in Roumania for centuries are flocking homeward to benefit from free homes offered by the Turkish Government in Anatolia, it is reported here. After selling all their property, 400 left Constanza on the Black Sea recently in a Turkish boat. Others are disposing of their belongings.

The territory they are now leaving is called the New Dobrudja, situated between the Danube and the Bulgarian frontier. It formerly belonged to the great Turkish Empire, then to Bulgaria and later a section of it to Roumania.

Greece offered shelter years ago to her former citizens of Asia Minor, following Turkish victories. When the Greeks came home in great numbers, they crowded out many Macedonians of Roumanian origin. Roumania then offered free homes to these. They came to New Dobrudja and there they squeezed the Turks' pastures. Now the Turks are going back to where the Greeks were. If the process keeps on, they are all likely to get back "home" in time.

Turks have proved popular inhabitants of New Dobrudja, and the Roumanian Government is expected to regret their departure. When there were grave disturbances caused by a conflict between the Bulgarian population and the newly arrived Macedonian-Roumanians, the Turk stood aloof and took no part in the quarrels. He commanded the respect and praise of both the Bulgarians and the Roumanians. He enjoyed full liberties and seemed to be happy, but reports indicate that continued conflict between colonists and the frontier raiders has made him ready to accept the Turkish Government's offer to return to the home of his ancestors.

His return will leave still more room for other colonists from Greece, where there are thousands of Macedonians of Roumanian origin eager to secure free homes on the rich soil between the Danube and the Black Sea.

The Roumanian Government has cleared great tracts of wooded land and virgin soil in New Dobrudja, where it plans to settle colonists. Once the whole border between Roumania and Bulgaria has been cleared and settled, it is believed that an end will be put to the activities of raiders who have used this wilderness for their hiding places.

Roosevelt Summons Nations to Peace

(Continued from Page 1)

join in political disarmament at Geneva or economic disarmament in London "the world will know where the responsibility for failure lies."

Rapidly Formed

These are strong words. They have rarely been dispatched from one nation to another in peace times. And the President further grimly suggests that no nation dare assume such a responsibility.

But not Germany alone can be embraced in the words of the cablegram which flashed to 54 nations today. Any nation which stands in the way of progress at Geneva or London can be equally envisaged.

President Roosevelt's message to the world sovereigns came surrounded with all the elements of drama. All through the week-end, White House and State Department observers had been watching the rising thunder clouds in Europe. That the President was prepared to make a weighty contribution to the situation was known. But by nightfall on Monday events began to move with sensational rapidity. The President's foreign affairs counselors converged in on the White House at his rapid call. Mr. Cordell Hull, Secretary of State; Undersecretary William Phillips, Prof. Raymond Moley, Assistant Secretary; Mr. William Bullitt, special assistant, and Senators Key Pittman and Joseph T. Robinson were all consulted.

Even after this the exact form of the President's message was not known. By some, it was thought to be a statement forthcoming at his press conference, by others, a message to the peoples of the world.

Instead it is a solemn warning and declaration to the sovereigns of the world. The list, which begins with Zog I, King of the Albanians, and ends with His Majesty Alexander I, King of Jugoslavia, includes the chief Russian Commissar, President Michail Kalinin, of the All Union Central Executive Committee, Moscow.

This appears to be the first official American declaration addressed directly to a Russian ruler since the Soviet revolution.

Though he addresses sovereigns, President Roosevelt indicates that he speaks through them to their peoples. And he tells them that the hopes of the world are tied up in two moves—one for practical disarmament to assure peace, the other for victory in the common struggle against economic chaos.

The President brings his most realistic talents to bear on the problem of disarmament. He points out that the Geneva conference has labored along unsatisfactorily because of two factors: the hidden or disclosed desire of some nations to enlarge their territries at the expense of others, and the fear of aggression which forces the overwhelming majority of people to retain excessive armaments.

Complete End of Weapons

Mr. Roosevelt plainly recognizes that "there is justification for this fear." Then he analyzes the way in which modern weapons of offense have obtained a vast superiority over weapons of defense. Fixed fortifications can be overwhelmed by war planes, heavy mobile artillery, land battleships called tanks and poison gas.

Then he proposes, along the lines groped after in Geneva for a year, for complete elimination of all offensive weapons, with the first stage at least, a substantial reduction of such weapons along the lines of the MacDonald plan.

He frankly states that this plan is only a first step, and that in the view of the American Government it does not go far enough. Nevertheless it supports whatever measures can be agreed upon.

Summarizing, the President puts the problem in three sentences, and incidentally reemphasizes the obligations placed upon Germany. He thus states the situation:

"First, to take, at once, the first definite step toward this objective (disarmament) as broadly outlined in the MacDonald plan.

"Second, to agree upon time and procedure for taking the following steps:

"Third, to agree that while the first and the following steps are being taken, no nation shall increase its existing armaments over and above the limitations of treaty obligations."

Supplementing these three steps—the third of which is a clear and pointed reference to the Treaty of Versailles, and the separate treaty between the United States and Germany—the President outlines his pact of nonaggression.

But behind this proposal is of course the pledge which Mr. Roosevelt made to Mr. Ramsay MacDonald and M. Edouard Herriot (which both of them have announced) that if a satisfactory measure of disarmament is achieved the United States will enter into a continuing agreement to consult with the powers whenever the peace of the world is threatened.

This pledge, already hailed as a notable achievement in France and Britain, is not referred to in the President's message, where it could hardly find appropriate place. But it is the nub of the President's policy, and weighs heavily in London and Paris.

The proposal for a non-aggression pact takes up again, in general terms, an idea which has been widely advocated in the last three years by several powers.

Great Britain last winter proposed a "No force pact" for Europe, which was to have been a solemn affirmation against the use of force internationally. President Roosevelt has taken up and generalized this idea.

Somewhat earlier other states, Poland in particular, wanted a guarantee against possible German or Russian aggression, and canvassed the scheme. Various Scandinavian states have also advanced the idea at Geneva. It never made great headway, because the situation did not seem to be particularly advanced by such a plan at those times.

Today, however, diplomatic observers feel that such a pledge would be tremendously timely and an important safeguard to world peace. A warm welcome to the President's proposal is expected from abroad. An even more enthusiastic reception is awaited in the United States, where the growing war menace in Europe has been watched with apprehension. Moreover, nothing in the message departed in the least from traditional American policy, and it is difficult to see how even the most embittered isolationist could object to a single phrase.

At noon, with a brief covering statement, the President sent his telegram up to Congress, for its information. Already all the wires leading from this continent had been cleared for the declaration. It was speeding toward all world capitals early this morning, and must have been cleared in record time.

It reached 33 Presidents, 13 Kings, two Emperors, one Regent, one head of state, one Shah, one Queen, one Grand Duchess, one President of the All Union Central Executive.

The message was cabled directly to the heads of the following governments: Albania, Argentina, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Colombia, Bolivia, Bulgaria, Chile, Costa Rica, China, Czechoslovakia, Cuba, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Estonia, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Germany, England, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Hungary, Honduras, Iraq, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Mexico, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Norway, Panama, Paraguay, Persia, Poland, Peru, Portugal, Roumania, Russia, Siam, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia.

That Russia is included is due to the U. S. S. R. membership in disarmament and economic conferences alike, and is not regarded in Washington as de facto recognition. The total list is less than the number of nations which will be represented at the London conference because all the British Dominions, which have separate delegations at great parleys, are addressed through their sovereign, King George V.

Security of All Nations Thought Of by Roosevelt In Appeal for Action

The text of President Roosevelt's message to Congress, explaining his appeal to the powers, follows:

For the information of the Congress, I am sending herewith a message I have addressed this morning to the sovereigns and presidents of those nations participating in the Disarmament Conference and the World Monetary and Economic Conference.

I was impelled to this action because it has become increasingly evident that the assurance of world political and economic peace and stability is threatened by selfish and short-sighted policies, actions and threats of actions.

The sincere wish for this assurance by an overwhelming majority of the nations faces the danger of recalcitrant obstruction by a very small minority, just as in the domestic field the good purposes of a majority in business, labor or in other cooperative efforts are often frustrated by a selfish few.

The deep-rooted desire of Americans for better living conditions and for the avoidance of war is shared by mass humanity in every country.

Reduction of Armaments

As a means to this end, I have in the message to the various nations stressed the practical necessity of reducing armaments.

It is high time for us and for every other nation to understand the simple fact that the invasion of any nation, or the destruction of a national sovereignty, can be prevented only by the complete elimination of the weapons that make such a course possible today.

Such an elimination will make the little nation relatively more secure against the great nation.

Furthermore, permanent defenses are a nonrecurring charge against governmental budgets, while large armies, continually rearmed with improved offensive weapons, constitute a recurring charge. This more than any other factor today is responsible for governmental deficits and threatened bankruptcy.

The way to disarm is to disarm. The way to prevent invasion is to make it impossible.

Four Practical Steps

I have asked for an agreement among nations on four practical and simultaneous steps:

First, that through a series of steps the weapons of offensive warfare be eliminated;

Second, that the first definite step be taken now;

Third, that while these steps are being taken, no nation shall increase existing armaments over and above the limitations of treaty obligations;

Fourth, that subject to existing treaty rights no nation during the disarmament period shall send any armed force of whatsoever nature across its own borders.

Our people realize that weapons of offense are needed only if other nations have them and they will freely give them up if all the nations of the world will do likewise.

In the domestic field the Congress has labored in sympathetic understanding with me for the improvement of social conditions, for the preservation of individual human rights, and for the furtherance of social justice.

In the message to the nations which I herewith transmit I have named the same objectives.

It is in order to assure these great human values that we seek peace by ridding the world of the weapons of aggression and attack.

Lloyd George Lauds Reconstruction Policy Of Roosevelt Régime

SCARBOROUGH, Eng., May 16 (AP)—Former Premier David Lloyd George, addressing the Women's National Liberal Federation today, declared that "the American Government, when faced with a panic, did not stand with chattering teeth in front of the emergency, but dealt with it firmly and boldly."

"The Roosevelt program in America," he continued, "is a great liberal program of reconstruction and is practically that which the Liberal Party put forward in 1929."

He criticized the British Government for having no plan for economic world recovery in contrast to the American program.

Dealing at length with the disarmament question, Mr. Lloyd George attributed the present state of affairs in Germany largely to the failure of the powers to disarm as they had compelled Germany to do.

He criticized the recent speech in the House of Lords of Viscount Hailsham, Secretary for War, as "foolish," and asked:

"Are you surprised that after waiting 14 years the Germans have got angry, and that probably they have lost their balance?"

He pleaded for caution and good counsel "before we rush into another blunder."

In a speech before the House of Lords Thursday Lord Hailsham said he believed that any attempt by Germany to rearm would violate the Versailles Treaty and bring into operation the treaty's sanctions.

Roosevelt Leaves Tax On Sales to Congress

(Continued from Page 1)

Mr. Roosevelt really wants the tax, Congress will give it to him even though it turned Mr. Hoover down, and although individual states have entered the field in the meantime.

About 20 state legislatures are still in session, and in every one of them sales tax legislation has been introduced, but in only about half has it reached the deliberative stage. It is safe to assume that several more will finally enact it before adjournment.

Used as Last Resort

The assumption has been that the sales tax falls most heavily on the poor, so that states apparently turn to it only as a last resort after finding that special commodity taxes are inadequate. This has been the case in a surprising number of states which have clapped the sales tax on in the closing days of legislation. The record shows that 22 states, all told, first considered special commodity taxes on confectionery, soft drinks and tobacco, etc., only to abandon them because they would fall short of the financial emergency. States adopting sales taxes are:

Arizona, Illinois, Indiana, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Dakota, Utah, Vermont and Washington (13). Two states had sales taxes before—West Virginia and Mississippi.

States defeating sales taxes were: Idaho, Nebraska, Missouri, and Alabama (four). Legislatures of Alabama and Missouri are expected to meet this summer in special session for revenue raising purposes.

State legislatures still in session are: California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Illinois, Massachusetts, Michigan, New Hampshire, New Jersey, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Texas, West Virginia and Wisconsin (16).

Alberta to Restrict Entry of Homesteaders

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EDMONTON, Alta.—There are now very few places where free land may be obtained, and although more stringent regulations have been put into force regarding homestead entries in Alberta, this province recently has thrown open more than 2,000,000 acres of land to homesteading.

These 200 townships of land, now made available for homesteading, range from the Calgary district in the south to Fort Vermilion in the north. Entries will be restricted to settlers residing within nine miles of the free land filed upon and the applicant also will be subject to the other provisions of the Land's Act specifying residence in this Province. These surveyed lands will not be available for general settlement.

Minister Defends Cost of Education In South Australia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ADELAIDE, S. Aust.—The Government should not allow poverty to bar education, said Mr. Robert Staniford, Minister of Education, addressing the parents of children attending high schools.

The cost of education in South Australia was necessarily high because of the vast distribution of the population, Mr. Staniford said, declaring that "no matter what obstacles stood in the road of enabling the children to develop their education, and take their proper place in the community, they would have to be overcome."

The high school system in South Australia was on trial, he said. Some said that too many were attending those institutions and that they were costing the State too much. Those people did not realize the damage their remarks did at a time when the need for education was so vital.

Although Australia was passing through a financial and economic depression, he continued, the proper thing was not to cut down the facilities for education, but at least to retain them, and even extend them where necessary. The danger today was that many children were likely to drift into dead ends and education was the method of preventing economic waste.

The South Australian education department, concluded the minister, was so anxious to give the children the best instruction that those who were now unable to find occupations were being kept at school although past the regulation age limit. That meant more expenditure but it was thoroughly justified and would be continued so long as necessary.

Harbin to Start 'Garden City' On American Style

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARBIN, Manchuria — American real estate methods have been introduced into Manchuria by the Manchoukuo Government, which announces the development of a "Garden City" in the suburbs of Harbin, on a high plot of ground to the south hitherto devoted to cultivation of beans.

The Government obtained the site, cut it up into streets and lots, with public squares and gardens, and then invited private financiers to buy substantial tracts. Several Japanese promptly accepted the offer. The new suburb already is taking definite form.

A special offer was made to those of any nationality who can prove that they lost everything in the 1932 floods, and 2000 plots have been set aside for them. They were drawn by lot at the end of March. These lots are leased for 30 years and the drawers need pay only $10 (gold) the first year. Rentals are very moderate.

The Government, to encourage rapid development of this site, makes it possible for buyers to obtain lots for small down payments and will build houses on the installment plan. About 1000 houses are to be constructed this spring and summer, giving work to many now unemployed. Russian residents have shown great interest in the project, and have taken up many of the lots.

Los Angeles Reduces Muncipal Camp Rates

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES — Reductions in rates to take effect this summer at two municipal camps were announced recently by Mrs. Laura B. Hadlock, chairman of the Playground and Rrecreation Commission's camp committee.

The city of Los Angeles will widen opportunities for summer vacations at mountain camps, Mrs. Hadlock said, by lowering rates at Camp Seely, in the San Bernardino Mountains, by 28 per cent for adults and 50 per cent for children. At Camp High Sierra, in the Sierra Nevada Mountains, the reduction will be 20 per cent for adults and 60 per cent for children.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

FOLMET, THE WONDERFUL POLISHING CLOTH, cleans all metals without liquid, paste or powder; approved by "Good Housekeeping Institute"; sells at 25c; agents buy outright; sample free. F. C. GALE CO., Dept. 102, 15 Edinboro St., Boston, Mass.

EMPLOYMENT SERVICE—MEN

SALARIED POSITIONS, $2500 to $25,000. The undersigned provides a thoroughly organized service of 23 years' recognized standing through which preliminaries are negotiated for positions of the calibre indicated; the procedure is individualized to each client's personal requirements and identity covered and present position protected; not a registration bureau; send only name and address for details. R. W. BIXBY, INC., 120 Delward Building, Buffalo, New York.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

SHADOW LAWN

Home offering comforts and attention for those desiring rest and study; 6 miles from Washington, D. C.; booklet on request. Address MANAGER, East Falls Church, Va.

HOUSES TO LET

DENVER, COLO.—Seven-room white brick, adjoining city park, walking distance to high school and church, double garage, $80 month. Write Box M-14, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

COLLECT liberal commissions selling famous Olovnit frocks, lingerie, hosiery direct from factory low prices, unsurpassed values. SHAUGHNESSY KNITTING CO., Dept. A-30, Watertown, New York.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

MACHINERY MANUFACTURER: The story of my opportunities and experiences in stores management, including ledgers, purchasing and production, accompanied by "Principles of Stores Management" may be had upon request. Box N-46, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

GOVERNESS-TUTOR, Swiss-French, young, wishes responsible position, long experience, speaking English, German, Italian. Write Box H-19, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

SWISS FRENCH GOVERNESS; take full charge; available end May; go anywhere; free to travel; references. Box M-11, 1725 Railway Exchange Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.

Local Classified Advertising

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

LADIES—Immediate extra income distributing popular-priced, first-quality hosiery, lingerie, handkerchiefs in spare time to your acquaintances; we send you goods on consignment, you collect full sale price and retain your profits; must furnish references. ANTNIT CO., Dept. A, 171 Madison Avenue, New York City.

APARTMENTS TO LET

WEST ROXBURY MASS.)—Attractively furnished 5-room apartment, electric refrigeration, garage; garden; ideal location. Phone evenings, PARkway 3275.

4-5-6-ROOM modern apartments; Frigidaire; available now and for fall renting; references exchanged; $62.50 to $72.50. Asp. 4084, Brookline.

APARTMENTS—FURNISHED

FOR RENT—Will sublet for summer my well-furnished, large cool, airy, 2-room-and-bath front apartment; fireplace and kitchenette, $75 a month. 10 Fifth Avenue, New York City. Apply Apartment 8 or SUPERINTENDENT.

N. Y. C., 225 West 71st—Owner leaving city, 5-room apartment, attractively furnished; near church; reasonable. RHINE (Rodicott 2-3825).

TORONTO, ONT.—To rent for summer months, 4-roomed apartment, furnished, central, quiet, very desirable. MISS MAUD GORDON, MIdway 5286.

ARTS AND CRAFTS

LADIES' HANDBAGS—Making, Repairing, Remounting. MARIE POUGET, 202 W. 80th St., New York City. Trafalgar 7-5058.

BEAUTY SHOPS

NEW YORK CITY—Hairdresser with following can rent space in attractive beauty parlor. Suite 706, 545 Fifth Ave., New York City.

CORSETIERES

ATTENTION to your individual requirements will assure you comfort if you have your corsets, corselettes or brassieres made to order; our prices are reasonable. IDA GORDON, 239 W. 72nd St., New York City Su. 7-7745

COUNTRY BOARD

RIDGEBURY, CONN.—In an unusual charming country home, 50 miles from N. Y., a limited number of guests accepted; first-class table, week-end guests. ORTMAN, Danbury, Conn. Phone Danbury 4288-Ring 3.

DRESSMAKING

ONE 2-hour session at $2.00 by appointment on any weekday morning or afternoon or Tuesday evening prepares original, well-fitting dress; designed, cut and fitted from your materials. MISS META HELM, 1356 Gerard Ave. (167th St.), N. Y. C. Bingham 6-1157.

REFINED, capable woman makes and remodels artistic gowns; interior decorating, draperies; reasonable. MRS. DONALDSON, Riverside 9-4185 (New York City).

REMODELING—ALTERATION of every description, small or large. FRIEDA BLEICHER, 171 West 76th St., N. Y. C. Sus. 7-3022.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

EMPLOYERS—We can supply you with high type men and women for office, sales or executive positions. LOUISE C. HAHN, 280 Broadway, N. Y. C. Worth 2-2080.

MISS ARNSON AGENCY—Nurses, governesses, infants' nurses, housekeepers. 431 Riverside Drive. University 4-5342, New York City

FUR STORAGE

FUR STORAGE—2% valuation; restyling, repairing, relining, free glasing; call and deliver, LIB. 2724. CANTOR BROS., 165 Tremont St., Boston.

OFFICE SUPPLIES

THOMPSON CARBON & RIBBON CO. Specialists on Carbon Copies 114 Liberty St., N. Y. C. Barclay 7-4291

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JAMES HARRISON BOWEN Technical Expert Small Payments Empire State Bldg., New York City

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CRAG-CREST

High in Ramapo Hills, home of quiet surroundings, loving atmosphere, for rest, study, recreation, swimming; easy commuting N. Y. MRS. J. C. STEWART, Mahwah, N. J.

HILLVIEW, WOODSTOCK, N. Y., Tel. 140—Loving home for study, rest, recreation. In Catskills, overlooking mountains; modernly equipped, attractively furnished, well heated; rates reasonable.

SILVER BIRCHES

Lake Ronkonkoma, Long Island, N. Y.

Home for rest, study and recreation.

Booklet Phone Ronk. 16

PHOTOGRAPHY

INCREASE YOUR BUSINESS with photographs. Send snapshot films of your product, plant, sales force, display rooms, and I will make you any size enlargements, glossy or mat. PHOTOCRAFT, 16 Bellavista St., Tuckahoe, N. Y. Tel. Tuckahoe 4016.

REAL ESTATE

ADIRONDACK PROPERTIES Rentals—Sales—Service FRANCIS H. SLATER Tupper Lake, N. Y.

Flatbush, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Real Estate, Insurance

Appraisals, Property Management

Our 25 years' experience will be of value to you in the important selection of your home or investments.

Ohnewald & Denlinger

1498 FLATBUSH AVE. Mansfield 6-1937-8

RYE BEACH, N. H.—For sale or rent for summer season, 13-room house, all improvements, barn, 3 garages, telephone; near beach and golf course. F. D. GARDNER, 17 Daniels St., Portsmouth, N. H.

REST HOMES

VALE OF AVOCA REST HOME In Garden of Canada Fruit Belt 30 miles from Niagara Falls, where guests may enjoy quiet study; beautiful scenery, lovely country home. MRS. R. R. BRISCOE, Grimsby, Ont.

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Daily Features

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Reward

(From the Rotarian)

Detroit

EVERY once in a while, surprisingly often in fact, Rotary's motto of "He profits most who serves best," works out with gratifying literalness. For instance:

An insurance agent, writes a reporter for the Detroit News, sat in his office. Business wasn't any too good. While he was staring gloomily at the door, it opened, and in walked one of Detroit's best known business executives. The agent greeted him, puzzled. For a few minutes they talked of this and that. Then the business man said:

"Mr. Agent, I'm in need of $250,000 worth of insurance. Will you get it for me?"

The agent recovered enough from his astonishment to say he would. When the details were all cleared up, the agent said to the business executive:

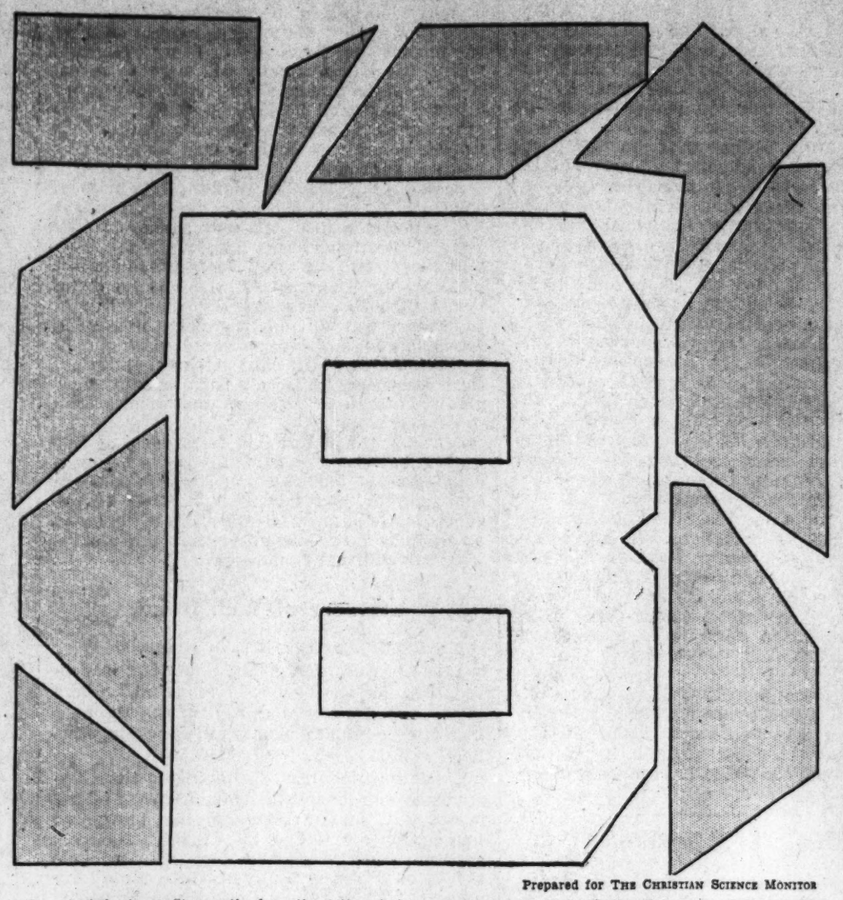
"While I've known you for a good many years, I believe I have not once mentioned insurance to you. You must know dozens of insurance men. Will you tell me why you thought of me when you needed $250,000 worth of insurance?"

"Well," said the executive, "I have noticed that whenever there's been a community fund drive on, or anything else that asks a man to give of his time and money to a good cause, you've been right on the job. Whenever they've had anything that took a lot of hard work, and thankless work, you've slammed your desk shut and dug in.

"Of course," the executive went on, "I know enough about getting contacts to realize you've gotten some indirect financial benefit out of your civic work, but not enough to pay you for the time you've given. So when I realized my need for this $250,000 worth of insurance, I sat down and thought about it, and decided that a man who could forget himself for a while trying to do something for a lot of other people he had never seen and probably never would see, was the man who should get the commission on my insurance.

"So, I came to see you."

Letter Puzzle No. 2



The shaded pieces fit exactly into the letter—but can you make them do it? If you succeed, trace the letter, indicating with dotted lines how you fitted the pieces together, and send it to the Feature Editor.

Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Be sure to mention "Letter Puzzle No. 2." The solution and the names of the winners will be published four weeks from today. (Paste the puzzle pieces on thin cardboard before cutting them out.)

In Lighter Vein

Why Lawyers Laugh

Attorney: "Now, sir, did you, or did you not, on the date in question, or at any time, previously or subsequently, say or even intimate to the defendant or anyone else, whether friend or mere acquaintance, or in fact, a stranger, that the statement imputed to you, whether just or unjust and denied by the plaintiff, was a matter of no moment or otherwise? Answer, did you or did you not?"

Defendant: "Did I or did I not what?"

Impossible

Exasperated Counsel (cross-examining a farmer): "Now, don't quibble. Do you understand a simple problem or not?"

Witness: "I do."

"Then tell the Court this—if 15 men plowed a field in five hours, how long will 30 men take to plow the same field?"

"They couldn't do it."

"Why not?"

"Because the 15 men have already plowed it."—*Unidentified.*

Humorist

Tree Feller (who has made slight miscalculation): "Well, I suppose we'd better go over and apologize."

Poor Speech

"How did you like the congresswoman's talk on international relations, Mrs. Green?"

"I couldn't stand it! It was terrible! Her earrings clashed with the shade of lipstick she used; her shoes were not at all the thing for that hat she wore; and anyone ought to know better than to wear a belt with a dress like that."

So It Goes!

"Do you remember that swell necktie I gave you for Christmas, Dad?"

"Yes; what's the trouble? Have you mislaid it?"

Huh?

"Mamma, why does it rain?"

"Why, to make things grow. To give us apples, potatoes, flowers."

"Cats and dogs, too, mamma?"

Guess-O-Jig No. 19

Published: April 19

Answer: Lion of Lucerne

Mrs. E. J. Watres, Scranton, Penna.
Mrs. A. Z. Weisse, Pittsfield, Mass.
Mrs. M. L. Deutsch, New York City.
C. Binney.
L. A. Purdy, Boston.
L. W. Goben, Columbus, Ohio.
P. E. Morris, Independence, Mo.
J. W. Leslie, Kansas City, Mo.
Mrs. E. G. Annis, Providence.
Miss E. Parsons, Providence.
Mr. L. W. Anthony, Edgewood, R. I.
J. R. Aikenhead, New York City.
B. Courtney, West Fork, Ark.
Miss J. K. Dewell, New Haven, Conn.
Mrs. M. Merritt, Port Arthur, Texas.
Frank and Eva, Los Angeles.
Mrs. S. Adams, Kansas City, Mo.
Mrs. M. L. Creighton, Los Angeles.
Mrs. J. W. Watson, Victoria, B. C.
Mrs. P. Leicht, Sheboygan, Wis.
F. E. Streeter, Columbus, Ohio.
I. B. Erskine, Malden, Mass.
Mrs. L. M. Peeke, Kansas City, Mo.
W. McDougall, Olympia, Wash.
E. W. Richardson, Quincy, Mass.
Miss N. Peterson, Portland, Ore.
Harry Garside, Huddersfield, Eng.
Mrs. A. S. Miller, Kansas City, Mo.
Mrs. Sophie Lund, Oslo, Norway.

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Foyer (Miss E. B. H.)—The inquirer says that a question has arisen about the propriety of giving this word its "English pronunciation" instead of the French.

If we were to depend entirely upon Webster's, we should know nothing about an English pronunciation of "foyer" other than the distinctly French pronunciation given in the dictionary *fwa-yay'* (first *a* as in *ask*, second as in *ace*; secondary stress on first syllable).

There are, however, unmistakable evidences of a swing toward *foy'-er* (*o* as in *boy*, *e* as in *maker*), which is now recognized as second choice by the Standard Dictionary. Letters reaching this department report that the Americanized pronunciation is barging unblushingly into formal announcements.

Our recommendation is that those who do not deviate from Webster's should continue to use the approved French pronunciation. Meanwhile, let readers in various sections of North America report to this department the pronunciation of the word in cultured circles. The results will be summarized in this column, and communicated to the publisher of Webster's. As has often been remarked in this column, the dictionary makers do not dictate usage; they merely chronicle it.

The Christian Science Monitor's

Quotation for Today

THERE is a Being whose eye passes through all nature, and whose ear is open to every sound; extended to all places, extended through all time; and whose bounty and care can know no other bounds than those fixed by His own creation.

—SOCRATES

For the Scrapbook

A Will for Boys

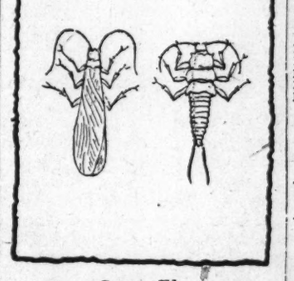
A prominent lawyer made the following general bequest to all boys:

"I bequeath to boys jointly all the fields where ball may be played; all pleasant waters where one may swim; all snow-clad hills where one may coast; and all streams and ponds where one may fish, or where, when grim winter comes, one may skate, to have and hold these same for the period of their lives.

"And also all the meadows, with the clover and butterflies thereof, the woods with their appurtenances, the squirrels and the birds and echoes and strange noises, and all distant places that may be visited, together with the adventures there to be found.

"And I would have every boy have his fireplace at night, with all the pictures that may be seen in burning wood, to enjoy it without let or hindrance, and without any encumbrance of care."

All Nature



Stone Fly

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

WHERE the golden spears of May sunlight are deflected from rippling bodies of water one is likely to come upon a cloud of unwelcome aerial enthusiasts from swamps, marshes, lake inlets, and outlets, or where a dense thicket comes down to the water's edge. Here the little black flies, the buzzing mosquitoes, the hair-searching horse flies, to say nothing about the shimmering hosts of May flies that sweep across one's face, do their best to convince the uninitiated that anyone who studies insects for the fun of it ought to be sentenced to hard labor.

But someone would get many a vote of thanks from entomologists if he were to take the time and trouble of checking up on the life history and habits of the stone fly. There are so many conflicting accounts on what the larva eats, for instance, that no one can be sure whether it lives upon the nymphs of May flies or upon decayed vegetation. Both reports are common. It is certain though, that often they serve as food for various fishes.

In the life-cycle, metamorphosis is incomplete; that is, the insects do not go through the various stages of egg, larva, pupa, and adult but pass from egg to nymph to adult, the nymph stage taking the place of the larva and pupa stages. The adults have two pairs of wings and vary considerably in size and color. The small ones are about a fifth of an inch long and the largest about two inches long. The colors range from green to gray, black, or dark brown. About 100 species are known in America.

The nymphs of May flies and stone flies are to be found in similar places, usually beneath rocks, water-soaked logs and other objects at the bottom of a body of water. The stone fly nymphs are much flatter and usually darker with many stripes on their bodies. The feet are the easiest identification though, because stone fly nymphs have two claws on each foot while May fly nymphs have only one.

The Children's Corner

Bluebell Time in the Woodlands

SUSY AND WILFRED SUNBEAM, happy members of the Happy Sunbeams Shining Club, had, as usual, a very busy day in front of them. Bright and early they woke up, as was their custom.

"Don't forget that it is bluebell time in the woodlands, and that you will be in charge there all day tomorrow," Solomon Sunbeam had said to them the night before. "It is quite time those bluebell children were putting on their new dresses."

So here they were, bright and early, a big band of Sunbeam children of all ages and sizes, piercing their way through Mrs. Cloud's blankets, with their quivers full of golden arrows slung round their shoulders. How happy and free they felt as they passed swiftly through the fragrant morning air!

At last they reached a river which was traveling in the direction of the bluebell woodlands, and for every ride they had on a wavelet they paid with a golden kiss. Through the meadows they went, where flowers as golden as their own golden selves raised their heads to greet them, and paused to help the very young grass to grow a bit taller in the hayfields.

The woodlands, where the bluebell children live, were composed of green glades and exciting adventure paths stretching in all directions.

"How lovely it will look with the new carpet the bluebell children will make!" said Susy Sunbeam, and waited to look round, imagining the thousands and thousands of graceful bells opening beneath the sunbeams' warm touch.

Then April Shower—who had wandered into May by mistake—came along, and the Sunbeam children persuaded her to pause and hang her bright diamond drops on the grasses and tree leaves, until you would have thought a real fairy ball was to be held, so beautiful did the diamond drops look.

"Now we really must get busy," said Wilfred Sunbeam, and so hard did they work that the bluebell carpet quickly grew and spread. The birds sang their joyous spring songs to show how much they appreciated the work the Sunbeams were doing, and the tree leaves rustled in delight at the beauty being revealed all around them. They told how most of the woodland flowers were spring flowers, because there was more sunlight for them before the leaf children came out, and of the strength of their own roots, which, in growing, could break rocks apart; and of the movement of the woodland stream which gave and gave as it ran along so that thirsty flowers and animals might drink, always giving, and always having more to give.

"That is the same as the Sunbeam children," said Susy, "we can always give, and yet find as much to give again."

So the busy day passed, the Sunbeam children pausing everywhere to dart their arrows into the darkest and shadiest corners they could find.

A few more showers stayed in passing to look at the woodlands, and falling to the ground made fairy pools of crystal.

"See how wonderful you look, you pretty bluebell children," they said, seeing their reflection in the water.

It was evening before the Sunbeam children sped homeward for the night, glad to think they would be able to tell of a splendid day's work at the next club meeting.

The Editor's Puzzle

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

.95

It looks for the moment like the crusade against inflation will perforce of necessity have to be abandoned. Having had so much favorable publicity, the opponents of the measure seem oblidged to climb aboard the band waggon and march along with the nation's leaders

Edit this paragraph and compare your efforts with the form which appears on another page (among the advertisements).

Odd As It May Seem

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Taxi rides are cheaper—

than street cars in Amsterdam. A ride within the boundaries of the city in a cab is 10 cents, while a similar ride on a tram is 11 cents.

Edouard Herriot—

the former Prime Minister of France, has been Mayor of Lyons for 28 years.

Brevities

Boston Herald:
We don't know exactly why the recent protest of a group of teachers of English against the growing use of slang should call to mind dear Mrs. Primly, who always referred to the neighborhood fat boy as "Burster."

London Free Press:
It is estimated that if all the cars in Canada could be arranged in one long line, the one at the back would be mine.

Los Angeles Record:
Cookery hint: The taste of an onion can be improved greatly by adding a pound of steak to it.

Peoria Star:
An authority estimates that Tin-Pan Alley turns out 5000 different popular songs a year. Different? Popular? Songs?

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(Continued)

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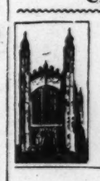

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, MAY 16, 1933 — "First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear" — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

Editorials

A New Figure in the Balancing Act

THE hand that smote the sales tax into supposed oblivion is about to revive it, according to dispatches from Washington. President Roosevelt and his fiscal advisers have decided to offer the sales tax as one of several alternatives—and in fact the most promising—for the purpose of financing the large public works program contemplated in the recovery plan. Not that it will supply immediately the billions of dollars of capital needed for such works. That will have to be borrowed. Such a tax will at least provide the money to carry the interest charges and gradually to pay off the loan.

There was a great deal of campaign talk last fall about balancing the national budget. And it is only fair to say there has been genuine action this spring toward that end. But one reason the budget remained unbalanced at the end of the Hoover Administration was the word which went forth from Mr. Roosevelt to Democratic congressmen last December saying he opposed a sales tax. If Congress and the President are able now to adopt such a proposal somewhat modified to new purpose, this may be only a mark of needed flexibility. But it should estop politicians of 1936 from making certain reflections on the Administration lately ended.

That the ghost of the sales tax, like that of Cæsar, should have arisen in his path seems not to have disturbed Mr. Roosevelt to anything like the degree that Brutus was disquieted. If current reports are correct, he has merely renamed the visitant a reëmployment tax and made it a member of the cast in his own budget-balancing act. And an interesting act it is.

What the Administration has achieved is mainly a segregation of current expenditures from capital expenditures in the budget. The current expenditures budget it has practically balanced. The capital expenditures it places in a "supplemental budget" now estimated at $5,200,000,000, including $3,300,000,000 for public works, $500,000,000 already voted for unemployment relief through the states, and $1,400,000,000 of other "nonbudget appropriations." This could not have been raised under the strict Republican "pay-as-you-go" policy. It is now to be raised only by levying it largely upon the future.

From the ultraconservative financial viewpoint the budget is still unbalanced, but from another viewpoint the budget of ordinary running expenses is balanced and the public may know just what it is borrowing for the war on depression.

Moreover, the cost of this borrowing is to be budgeted to balance over a period of years if the President's plans are carried out. There is more than a touch of courage in the willingness to impose immediately a tax which in a decade or so will retire the debt. It is an earnest of Mr. Roosevelt's declared intention to prove that a liberal régime can be practical in its financing.

The sales tax is well adapted to this end and to the present needs. It should, by all means, exempt such necessaries as food and clothing lest it bear too heavily upon those who can buy only necessities. But with this done it still will yield in all probability a more dependable and well-apportioned revenue than additional income taxes or special excise taxes—which seem to be the only remote alternatives.

There might be an additional advantage in having the one-time Republican-indorsed sales tax come to the rescue of the Democratic fiscal program. One more point would be evened in the inevitable debate of 1936 over who balanced the budget and who won "the war."

Manchoukuo Within the Law

REFUSAL of the nations to recognize the so-called independent state of Manchoukuo has not been entirely displeasing to Japan. Its result has been to place Manchuria in a peculiar situation from the viewpoint of international law. Since the legal existence of the Manchu state is not recognized, the argument has been put forward that it cannot be bound by the great international conventions to which other nations have subscribed.

For example, if the Disarmament Conference produces a general agreement for limitation and reduction to which Japan is a party, Manchoukuo cannot be expected to adhere, for other countries in refusing to recognize its existence have virtually denied its right to be a co-signer. Japan therefore might consent to reductions of its own armaments in the expectation that strong military and naval forces could be created in Manchoukuo, over which no international control would be exercised. These forces, of course, would be virtually part of the Japanese military, naval and air establishment.

Again, Japan has recently adhered to the 1931 convention limiting the manufacture and distribution of narcotic drugs which becomes effective next July. Manchoukuo, in its present state of legal non-existence, cannot be expected to adhere to this antiopium convention. Japan, which has always been one of the leading manufacturers of narcotic drugs, can therefore transfer its operations in this field to Manchuria and continue to flood China with drugs from this base in no-man's-land. Reports by Geneva antinarcotic authorities indicate that this transfer has already commenced.

Several things can be done about this situation. In the first place, it will be necessary to prevent quibbles about the technicalities of international law from obscuring generally accepted axioms of common sense. There is no exact precedent for action in this case. It is the first time in history that practically the whole world has condemned military aggression by refusing to recognize its conquests.

The refusal of recognition has not arisen from any disapproval of Manchuria and its people. The world would be pleased to see an autonomous Manchuria, and the Lytton Commission recommended its establishment. No single country should be permitted to take advantage of the complex legal situation which has arisen through Japan's rejection of the recommendations of the League of Nations. The present régime in Manchuria cannot be recognized, because international wrong cannot be rectified by approving its consequences. But the nations can insist that neither Japan nor any other country can use the peculiar legal status of Manchoukuo as a shield for illegitimate designs and operations.

The doctrine of nonrecognition has its value, but it also has its limitations. We may refuse to speak to a certain person when we meet him on the street, but this does not indicate that we think he enjoys immunity from the law. In refusing recognition to a country, the world does not intend to make it an area within which violence and lawlessness can go unpunished.

A nation cannot be outlawed. All nations are within the law. They are all under the sway of universal right and justice. Manchuria is not a no-man's-land. Its geographical position, and Japan's conquest of it, have made it everybody's business.

Wages of Education

THE effect of education upon earnings is indicated in statistics recently compiled by one of the largest insurance companies in Great Britain.

It appears that for every £100 earned after twenty years' service by the man who leaves school at fourteen, the sum earned by the man whose education has been prolonged for a further four years is, on the average, £200; while the figure for the man or woman who has had the highest kind of training possible is £400.

After forty years' work the comparison is still more striking. For every £100 earned by the first man, the second earns, roughly, £300, and the third £900. These are only the latest of a long series of investigations all pointing to the same result.

It would be folly of the most stupid kind to suppose that the value of education depends on the income to which learning leads. The most valuable products of education—breadth of outlook, a deeper understanding, generosity of attitude, freedom from petty prejudices—are not to be assessed in terms of money. Nevertheless, it is gratifying to note that, even from the most superficial point of view, education is emphatically a paying investment.

It is particularly gratifying because it shows that fundamentally there are more things right with the world than perhaps one might imagine merely from reading the headlines in the daily press. The fact that the world pays educated men and women highly indicates that it puts a high value upon the things that educated men and women have to give. These figures are essentially a confirmation of the conviction that fundamentally mankind's sense of values is sound.

Professor of Popular Government

AN ADVERTISEMENT in the magazine, Editor and Publisher, conveys information that Dr. Raymond Moley has begun writing for a newspaper syndicate a series of weekly articles on "The State of the Nation" which will begin to appear early in June. Were it not that Dr. Moley, recently professor of public law in Columbia University, is now Assistant Secretary of State and confidential adviser to President Roosevelt, the announcement would differ little in moment from that of other syndicated features commonly accepted in the daily press.

But for an official of the Government and especially one in the closest touch with the high command to share regularly his views of national affairs with the general public through the newspaper page must strike the nation as a marked and rather daring innovation. It is indeed an innovation for modern times—one of those innovations such as the President's radio addresses to the people, his wife's decision to hold her own press conferences, or the still more surprising sidelights on diplomatic and political developments in Washington given in weekly radiocasts by Mr. Roosevelt's son, James.

Yet it is not altogether an innovation. In a sense it harks back to the earliest times of the Republic. Fifteen days before General Washington first took the oath of office as President there appeared in New York City, then the seat of the Government, a paper that marked the first connection between American journalism and the Federal Administration. It was designated the Gazette of the United States, edited by John Fenno and backed by Alexander Hamilton, soon to become Secretary of the Treasury. Hamilton solicited financial support for it, advised in its editing and, with John Adams and other Federalists, occasionally contributed under pseudonyms to its columns.

The blue-stocking inclination toward monarchy soon goaded Thomas Jefferson, Secretary of State, and his anti-Federalist friends into setting up an opposition paper, the National Gazette. To provide it with an editor, or to provide him a competence, Jefferson made Philip Freneau at the same time editor of the paper and clerk for foreign languages in the State Department. Out of the vigorous debate between these two publicists, Fenno and Freneau, and their highly placed supporters, arose the crisis which obliged President Washington to interpose between his two leading cabinet members—the men who were later to personify the major divisions of American political thought.

It would be a mistake to call this the origin of party journalism in America, for that existed even earlier. But it does suggest some of the pitfalls that Dr. Moley or other expositors within the official family will need to avoid. A democratic public usually will look a bit askance at official journalism—if it is not indifferent to it—and will oppose anything that smacks of using position to take advantage of political opponents.

Some may be shocked that a subordinate in the Government should adopt for his messages to the people a title strikingly similar to "the state of the Union" regarding which the Constitution directs the Chief Executive to address messages to Congress. Yet there is no doubt that Dr. Moley is academically competent and that there can be high usefulness in a calm discussion of current government by one in a position to have the most pertinent and practical knowledge. His approach should show greater interest in problems and policies than in partisanship.

Probably the worst that could come of this innovation would be its later use as a precedent by a less qualified and less dispassionate commentator. But the selective taste of the generality of influential American editors may be depended on to prevent political self-seekers from so gaining the public ear.

Unweary of Well Doing

"IN RECOGNITION of the nation-wide work of the Salvation Army, under her leadership, for the benefit of mankind," a gold medal was awarded recently by the National Institute of Social Sciences to Miss Evangeline Booth.

Times have changed. Listening to the eulogiums by the Rev. Dr. Stephen S. Wise of her labor and achievements in the movement founded by her father, Miss Booth's thoughts possibly harked back to a day when recognition by such a body as the institute would have been just one of those things of which one did not even dream. Significant was the statement she made, in her response to Rabbi Wise's presentation address, that William Booth had once been accounted a fanatic "who had not sufficient knowledge of social science to propagate the humblest effective service to humanity."

Worldly wisdom slipped, as it so often does, in its sophisticated judgment of the methods of William Booth. Those who so sententiously disapproved of him and the Salvation Army are long since forgotten while a whole world increasingly honors the great philanthropist and increasingly appreciates the work of the cause he started. Once again the power of unselfed, warm-hearted devotion removed mountains of misery which cold orthodoxy and apathetic methods had failed to budge.

The study of the social sciences fostered by the National Institute of Social Sciences looks primarily to the mitigation of poverty and the checking of crime by the removal of the social injustices and inequalities of opportunity that so often cause them. Systematic research and application of its results have produced results and point the way to greater works in the elimination of the fundamental causes of much misery and distress. But those who seek prevention do well to recognize the work of those who practice alleviation, because for a long time to come compassionate rescue work will be required among those already down-and-out.

Miss Booth told her audience that when she was a child her mother would lead her "into the garden, point out the beautiful things of nature and explain that it was only sin, untruth, unkindness and evil that spoiled the world." Until that happy day shall dawn when these are expunged from human experience, such effective service as the Salvation Army has so nobly given for half a century to "the most poor, the most unfortunate and the most wicked" will still be greatly needed.

Breakable Babies

OF THE many children who enter slumberland through that dreamy portal called Lullaby, at least a few must acquire a deep perplexity. "Rock a bye, baby, on the tree top," is of itself a suggestion with a charming prospect. But the subsequent warning—"If the bough breaks the cradle will fall"—must seem ill-calculated to usher a baby into a state of restful quietude.

Especially since babies have been declared "breakable" does the inappropriateness of the line appear. And here a word of credit must go to Dr. W. C. Beasley of Johns Hopkins University. For Dr. Beasley it is who has just declared that infants should not be dropped on the floor from their parents' arms—let alone from tree tops. Moreover, it is to be gathered from the doctor's pronouncements that this applies to all infants, even those sometimes alluded to as bouncing babies.

But it should not be supposed that the theory of destructibility as it concerns babyhood condemns such gentler practices as rocking, and even tossing, the child. Records of babies rocked and tossed prove that the long list of "don'ts" in this connection may be ignored, according to Dr. Beasley. Of course, when you toss the tot, you must do it with a certain amount of technique, never forgetting that how and where the baby lands is an important point to consider.

As for rocking the baby, most parents will agree that the really important thing in this process is to be reasonably sure that it is the child who is falling asleep.

Editorial Notes

Reading that President Roosevelt enjoys, each evening at the White House, a motion picture program including a feature film and a good comedy, the small boy is probably more determined than ever that he will some day be President.

From the numerous opinions recently expressed about the forthcoming economic conference in London, one assumes the American delegation can easily find suitable personnel for its committee of experts.

Webs of Steel

WHETHER to tell the story of the bridge or of the man or of the son—yet how like the bridge was the man and how like the man was his son! Fabricated in granite and in steel, the man-made structure can no more than match its maker. Stronger today than the day it was built, the promise of the bridge—so like its builders—has been far, far less than its performance. Beauty of form springing from utility of purpose makes the man's monument the counterpart of the man. And the son? Perhaps I had better start at the beginning—if I can get back that far.

May 24, 1883. Fifty years ago! New York boasted to a gaping nation which poured through its newly paved streets, of 70,000 houses and 700,000 citizens. Manhattan pointed with pride to its 200 miles of telegraph wires and called attention to those new threads adding to the maze obscuring the sky—the wires of the just-discovered telephone. Visitors from "the rocky headlands of Maine and the golden shores of the Pacific" were shown the famous Croton Aqueduct and beautiful Central Park. President Arthur was in town. Governor Cleveland met him at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. The clearest of spring sunshine smiled at the silver cloudlets that a balmy southeast wind wafted to the city as its part in the celebration. Bunting, flags, colors, everywhere; business was at a complete standstill; bands blared, cannons crashed; in all the history of the young metropolis there never had been a day like this.

But eyes were not held by the mighty aqueduct; they kept turning toward a mightier creation. Brains did not marvel at the mazy threads of telephone wire; they kept veering to those other gossamers of wire that had been spun above. Even the spire of lovely Trinity, visible far over Jersey and out to sea, caught not a spark of admiration as the hordes surged below it—looking eastward.

The bridge was finished! The bridge—the Brooklyn Bridge was finished! There it towered, over everything in the two cities that it joined, it towered. It "propped the speckless sky" like those later foster children of steel and stone were soon to do. It forthwith became a crown of glory to the man—who had passed on fourteen years before its completion—and the son.

The Brooklyn Bridge was finished!

* * *

John A. Roebling was the man who, twenty-six years before that great day, had answered the gods of commerce when they said "We need it," with the laconic "It can be!" Washington A. Roebling was the son who at his father's bedside affirmed, "It shall be!" The subsequent story of the bridge becomes inextricably intertwined in the lives of these two, a German immigrant and his boy.

Once proposed, it was not until 1867 that the initial charter was granted. Other names crowd in here: William C. Kingsley, the financier, and Henry C. Murphy, the legislator, are only two of hundreds. But we are interested in the two who saw the structure before it was, who loved it as they conceived it, who literally gave their strength in its construction.

The Saxonburg farmer who had turned his hand to wire rope making and had founded a new industry was chosen chief engineer. In three months—incredibly fast—this miser of minutes produced plans and estimates. Plans which were laughed to scorn by the reputable engineers of the nation. Even if the German could succeed in spinning his filaments over the huge stretch, what use? Pouf! The tangle of wires was a web to catch flies, and no more. This was not your short Niagara span nor a measly thousand-foot Cincinnati-Covington affair! This Colossus had to have one foot sixteen hundred feet away from his mate. Unthinkable!

The project went forward. "I believe in it," affirmed one engineer, "because Roebling says so!" Which was either a very unscientific statement for an engineer to make—or a very scientific one. The man fought on, possessor of a confidence that was not conceit, a faith that was grounded in the resources of his art and fertile intelligence, a probity that was as exact as his blue prints. His plans were approved by the most rigid examiners; his plans were to be *the* plans. The bridge was to be—his! With only that fact as certain, the man passed on—on the job, and the son inherited the stupendous undertaking.

* * *

What a chance to moralize at this point! Washington A. Roebling, the son, had risen through four years of war from a private's post to the rank of colonel. He had helped drag the first cannon up Little Round Top to halt Hood's famous charge at Gettysburg. He had ridden captive balloons above Chancellorsville, and had built bridges in record time at Antietam. "Bravest and ablest," said General Warren, in whose staff he rode. And the new chief engineer had need of exactly the same kind of courage in the job which loomed ahead.

I can never recount the whole story.

The science of caisson construction was unknown in America when the son began the foundations. Every emergency which men dread in caisson work and which today they know how to avoid, he faced first. At a pressure of twenty-five pounds per square inch, the flame of a candle returns when blown out. One fire, a hundred feet below the water's edge, could only be extinguished by flooding the whole under-water plant. Shafts blew out, walls caved, quicksands were encountered, the colonel was constantly in the caisson chamber himself. Until one day in the spring of 1872, when this commander was brought up insensible. The caisson menace had caught him; the prodigal giant became helpless.

After the caissons, the towers. Would those frames suffice to carry that tremendous load that was to be? The man's figures and the bedridden son's findings agreed once more. Over on Columbia Heights the stricken giant prayed for strength and struggled for time. At his side was a wife as rare and as strong as the man she tended. She faced for him the mean fires of intrigue that sprung up about his couch. She read his papers before august gatherings that never before had listened to a woman's words. She fought and held his post for him. All through that awful winter of 1873 she took his dictation. Every last word of instruction for the minutest detail in the gigantic plan, the man placed onto parchment. She was his amanuensis, his stenographer, his messenger right through to the final victory.

So much more could be written here.

* * *

The first slender cables of a single wire connected the two shores in August of 1876, the precursor to seven years of spinning. The weaving of the aerial span from the delicate threads seems to me to be the greatest wonder of the whole wonderful affair. The accident of July, 1878, when one of the great strands broke from the New York anchorage, almost killed the crippled man, but he weathered that storm with his bridge.

The twin dangers of expansion and contraction, the specters of debts, ugly rumors of fraud and double dealing by the Tweed Ring, all served to keep the son's bed from being one of roses. Yet the bridge grew!

Only an engineer can tell the whole story of those fourteen years. The son lived—lived on amazingly till 1926, indeed a happy ending. The empty space his father planned to fill was filled; water, sky, and the powers of darkness had been confounded completely.

What matter that this bridge of 1883 is dwarfed in comparison with the new George Washington Bridge; that two other suspension bridges string across the old East River, that higher towers and mightier cathedrals of commerce blot it from the distant Jersey hills or even the nearer Long Island inlets?

These other things are merely added jewels in the crown of its initial glory. The bridge and the man and the son mark the birth of an era as sharply as does Watt's steam engine or Faraday's dynamo. They stand for a steadfastness in a day of vacillation, they cry for confidence in a day of fear.

Take courage, on the fiftieth anniversary of the building of a great edifice, from the courage it represents.

C. T. D.

London and Londoners

By DICK WHITTINGTON

2, ADELPHI TERRACE, LONDON

Falling-Off In Toppers

FEWER top hats than usual marked the 165th Private View of the Summer Exhibition of the Royal Academy at Burlington House, Piccadilly. This popular social function, which heralds the opening of the London season, is thus conforming with a growing tendency to dispense with traditional British ceremonial attire. Passing from room to room trying to digest as many as possible of the 1750 oil paintings, water colors, etchings, engravings, and sculptures, I rubbed shoulders with bearded artists, hatless models, men with blue shirts and yellow ties, women with short velvet coats and long earrings, and people whose portraits stared down at them from the walls.

The arrangement of the pictures produced some striking results. Mr. James Maxton, Socialist member of Parliament, who has hitherto fought shy of sitting for his portrait, frowns across at the Prince of Wales in the robes of the Chancellor of Cape Town University, with two golden tassels hanging over his head. A notable modern treatment of "The Birth of Venus" and "Bank Holiday, Brighton," are in close proximity. Mr. Neville Chamberlain, Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. G. Bernard Shaw and Abe Mitchell, professional golf champion, look indifferent to their surroundings.

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Sonnet Sought For Sculpture

Paintings are not the only works of art to attract the attention of the London man in the street. There is, for example, the statue of Prospero and Ariel that Mr. Eric Gill has recently erected over the porch of Broadcasting House. This statue has already received what some people consider to be the highest compliment that can be paid to a work of art in England; a gentleman in the House of Commons has asked for it to be removed. The degree of public interest that sculpture arouses is really astonishing. One of the most highly praised of the younger British novelists told me not long ago that his public was strictly limited; and the general public often does not even hear of plays until about a fortnight after they have been taken off. But a new piece of sculpture is an event. If it is by Mr. Jacob Epstein, shares in tar and feathers show a most remarkable rise: if by Mr. Hardiman or Mr. Gill, the correspondence columns of the daily papers begin to burst with angry letters from retired colonels in Cheltenham and North Oxford. Sculpture seems always to have possessed this faculty of exciting people. When Benvenuto Cellini was finishing his statue of Perseus in the great square of Florence the public came and gave him sonnets in honor of his work. For, says Cellini, "the University of Pisa was then in vacation, and all the doctors and scholars kept vying with each other who could produce the best." What professor, doctor, or scholar will be first in the field with a sonnet to Mr. Eric Gill?

* * *

Prince's Cuffs Please Tailor

The sartorial success of this year's Royal Academy is a portrait of Prince George, in the opinion of a representative of "The Tailor and Cutter." Each year this most exacting of all critics scrutinizes the attire of the portrait subjects, and his comments are often poignant. He expressed himself well pleased with Prince George's reefer, with trim sleeve cuffs of the correct width. "An object lesson in painting clothes correctly, naturally, and agreeably," he contended. Mr. Maxton, on the other hand, he considered to have been treated rather shabbily by Sir John Lavery. The extreme left wing Socialist certainly could not be accused by his political supporters of "toffing himself up" for his sittings. Nor had his torn coat pocket even been mended for the occasion.

"Why," asked the representative of the tailoring journal, "should James be sent down the corridors of time in such gear? We know him as fearless, but he has never affronted 'St. Stephens' (the House of Commons) with such villainous toggery. Clydeside is loyal to him, but never would it send him to Parliament in such rags and tatters."

* * *

Sidewalk Art In Springtime

London does not confine its art to the Royal Academy or to its other picture galleries. As I walked away down Piccadilly I noticed four pavement artists within a stone's throw of one another, while an enterprising and ambitious painter had chalked out for himself a thirty-foot pitch at Hyde Park Corner. Below each of the pictures was inscribed a short biography of the artist, usually finishing up with the ominous information that the painter had ended his career "in poverty."

One would imagine that the nonstop sunshine which London has enjoyed during the early spring would be highly favorable to pavement artists, since it brings out great crowds of people and puts them into a good and generous humor. But, though the sun may be a financial friend to the street painter, it appears to be an æsthetic enemy. At any rate, a certain paleness in the tints of the Hyde Park Corner exhibition was accounted for in a legend boldly written underneath, "These pictures are fading in the heat of the sun, which draws up the moisture."